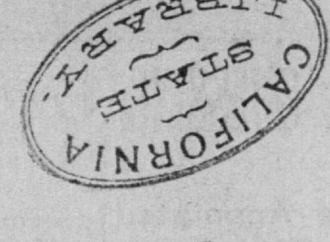




The



Call



VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 118.

SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1895—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

An Eastern Firm Buys Sweet Wines at Los Angeles.

THE CARSON MINT LOOT.

Idaho Union Men Drive a Miner From His Work Near Wallace.

DUTCH FLAT ROBBER CAUGHT.

A Santa Fe Overland Train Strikes an Obstruction on the Track and Is Derailed.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 6.—Several days ago the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., bought up the bulk of all the sweet wines in Southern California, and to-day the last of the 200,000-gallon purchase was shipped East. The price paid was 20 cents a gallon. The sale of this lot has produced an excellent impression on the sweet-wine makers of this section, they being convinced that it is but the beginning of future large orders and a steady trade in sweet wines between the East and southern California.

To Establish a Newspaper.
LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 6.—A new morning paper is going to be established in this city. Articles of incorporation were drawn up to-day by the well-known attorney J. Marion Brooks. The incorporators are Joseph D. Lynch, formerly editor and proprietor of the Herald, and a number of newspaper men from Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Washington, D. C. The capital stock is placed at \$100,000. The name of the new paper has not yet been selected, but it will be Independent Democratic in politics. The articles of incorporation will be filed with the County Clerk next Wednesday morning.

A Carpenter's Bad Fall.
LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 6.—J. B. Copelin, a carpenter working on the block in course of erection at the corner of Third street and Broadway, fell from the third story and was wedged between joists of the floor below. He will probably die.

LODI-STOCKTON ELECTRIC LINE.

Active Operations by the Promoters of the New Road.
LODI, CAL., April 6.—The possibility of an electric road for both passenger and freight purposes, to run between Lodi and the steamboat landing in the city of Stockton, twelve miles away, is rapidly becoming a probability. J. N. Hartzell of Stockton, and H. C. Bunn, a Chicago capitalist, are the prime movers in the project.

Active steps toward securing rights of way and a franchise are being taken under the name of "Stockton and Lodi Terminal Railroad Company." The right of way to the water front from the town limits of Stockton has been secured. The people of Lodi and vicinity are all eager for competition in the transportation line, and many heavy shippers are ready to pledge all their freight to the new road. James A. Louttit is attorney for the company.

DRIVEN FROM WORK AT WALLACE.

Six Masked Men Intimidate a Non-Union Miner in the Gem Mine.
WALLACE, IDAHO, April 6.—J. J. Mills, a miner employed in the Gem mine on Canyon Creek, was driven from his work last night by six masked men armed with revolvers. They took him down the canyon about half a mile below Gem, where they left him, after telling him never to return.

Mills has a family and has lived in Wallace eight years. No cause is assigned for the treatment except that he is not a union man. The men who drove Mills away are supposed to belong to the band that murdered John Kneebone at the Gem mine last July. The Sheriff was promptly notified, but no arrests have been made, as identification is difficult.

IN JAIL AT AUBURN.

Capture of the Last of the Highbinders Who Looted a Dutch Flat Store.
AUBURN, CAL., April 6.—The sixth and last of the Chinese highbinders who robbed the store of a Chinese merchant at Dutch Flat was caught this afternoon at the American River bridge. Sheriff Conroy had traced him there and deputized Signal Service Agent Charles Crane. The latter soon came across the Chinaman and arrested him. About \$150 was found on the prisoner.

It is evident that the highbinders divided the plunder, which is in keeping with the disposition of the Chinese not to trust one another.

THE CARSON MINT LOOT.

Remors That Arrests Are to Be Made by Government Officers.

CARSON, NEV., April 6.—The investigation in the matter of the looting of bullion from the mint in this city is still in progress and matters are reaching a crisis. Indications are that the total value of the missing bullion may exceed the sum first stated, which was \$65,000. It is rumored here that arrests may be made by Government officers next week.

Verdict Against the Western Union.

CARSON, NEV., April 6.—The jury in the case of Louis Engler vs. the Western Union, for injuries received by running into a fallen wire, rendered a verdict of \$15,000 for plaintiff. The case will be appealed.

CHINESE SWORN AT FRESNO.

The Oath Administered in Accordance With the Heaton Habit.

FRESNO, CAL., April 6.—In the preliminary examination of Ah Soule on the charge of murder to-day the strange form of oath used in China was administered to the witnesses for the prosecution. It was done at the request of the defendant, who feared that his accusers would not consider themselves bound by the usual oath and would testify falsely against him. When the oath was to be administered the judge, lawyers, interpreter and defendant went into a yard back of the

courtroom. Here two chickens were killed and tapers were burned to give solemnity to the occasion. It is the only time the strange rite has been performed in this county and it excited great interest among a crowd of spectators.

COLUSA MAN DIES OF A WOUND.

One of the Victims of a Shooting Affray Passes Away.
COLUSA, CAL., April 6.—Lemuel Vaughan, who was shot in a fight by J. Seavers last Saturday, died of his wound this morning. Seavers, who was shot by Vaughan after the latter had been wounded with his own pistol which Vaughan took from him, is slowly recovering, though he is still in danger.

The shooting was the result of slander. Seavers told Vaughan that his wife had been out riding with Vernon Watt. Watt heard of this, and promptly administered a beating to Seavers. Then Vaughan took Seavers to his house to make him retract the slander. The men quarreled, and the shooting followed.

HEARING AT MARTINEZ.

Preliminary Examination in the Matter of William Beynom's Killing.
MARTINEZ, CAL., April 6.—The preliminary examination of R. F. Simpson, who shot and killed William Beynom at the Red House on March 25, began here to-day before Justice J. B. Smith. The prisoner was represented by M. C. Chapman of Oakland, and District Attorney Brown appeared for the people.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., April 6.—The good people of Santa Rosa are on the threshold of expectancy—waiting for the sunny May days when Flora, Queen of the flowers, will reign in their lovely city. Once

ALL SONOMA VOTING.

The County to Choose the Queen of the Roses.

CONTEST AT SANTA ROSA.

Rivalry to Reign Amid the Flowers of the Carnival Is Growing.

BEAUTIES WHO ARE POPULAR.

They Each Have Many Friends and Supporters in the Interesting Contest.

Miss Spotswood is the granddaughter of Thomas Hopper, one of the wealthiest men of the county, and moves in the "avenue set"—the aristocratic society of McDonald avenue. The beauty of Santa Rosa says she is one of the local beauties and a really interesting girl with numerous admirers, who believe she stands a good chance of winning.

Miss Elaine Davis is the young daughter of J. B. Davis, the railroad man. It was thought that she would be queen by selection, but the committee failed to agree on a choice. Being very pretty and engaging, she could grace the coveted position and do honor to it as well.

Miss Steits of Healdsburg has many admirers here as well as up the valley, where it is believed an active canvass will be made in her behalf. If the citizens of Healdsburg had chosen a candidate for queen by mutual consent they could hardly have taken a more beautiful or more generally liked girl than Miss Steits, about whose prospects there is no end of speculation just now.

Miss Shelton of Stony Point and Miss Denman of Petaluma will have such generous support that it is highly probable the queen may come from the lower end of the valley to preside over the carnival of roses.



MISS BELLE SPOTSWOOD. MISS ISABEL DONOVAN. MISS ADDIE STEITS.
THREE BEAUTIES, ONE OF WHOM MAY BE SELECTED AS THE FESTIVAL QUEEN.
[Drawn from photographs.]

Mrs. Beynom, John Schulz, William Rasmussen, John Patruel, Walter Mills, Frank Gaskell and Dr. C. E. Camp were examined for the prosecution, and Samuel H. Linde, Mr. McAvoy and William Davis for the defense. The examination was continued to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the prosecution will present more testimony.

TRAIN DERAILED AT PASADENA.

A Spike on the Rails Came Near Causing a Disaster.
PASADENA, CAL., April 6.—Overland train 1 on the Santa Fe road jumped the track to-night while approaching the station about 6:30 p. m., and the engine bumped along on the ties for a distance of about 100 feet, shaking up the passengers in a lively manner.

The cause of the derailment was a spike which had evidently been placed upon one of the rails. The passengers will have to stay here till morning while the wrecking crew is putting the engine back on the rails.

RECEIVES ORDERS AT SEATTLE.

The British Man-of-War Pheasant to Patrol Bering Sea.
VICTORIA, B. C., April 6.—H. M. S. Pheasant has received telegraphic orders from Admiral Stephenson on the flagship Royal Arthur to proceed north on April 20 and to patrol Bering Sea and the fishing grounds during the close season, which begins May 1 and extends three months, during which time, under the Paris award, all pelagic fishing on this coast is stopped. The orders also direct Captain Garforth to carry out any new regulations that may be agreed upon between the two nations.

Two Deaths at Petaluma.

PETALUMA, CAL., April 6.—Adam L. Rankin died this morning after a long illness. Rankin was a chaplain in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois regiment during the war, was a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of San Francisco, and was well known throughout California for his work as a home missionary of the Congregational church. He was a native of Tennessee and aged 78 years. Mrs. M. Donaldson died here last evening aged 88 years. She was one of the oldest residents of the township.

Tide-Land Suit at Seattle.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 6.—Frederick Schlopp to-day commenced a friendly suit in the Superior Court against the Land Commissioner and the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company to enjoin the carrying out of the contracts for the filling in of the Seattle tide flats. The purpose is to obtain a judicial decision interpreting the law under which the contract was let. The Superior Court rendered a decision favorable to the company on all points raised and the case will be heard in the Supreme Court next week.

among the Santa Rosans. She has made her own way in life and into social popularity, and is now in charge of the Sunset Telephone Office here. She is a vivacious and entertaining young lady of the demimonde type, whose winsome personality has secured her a host of friends who will support her in the contest.

Miss Spotswood is the granddaughter of Thomas Hopper, one of the wealthiest men of the county, and moves in the "avenue set"—the aristocratic society of McDonald avenue. The beauty of Santa Rosa says she is one of the local beauties and a really interesting girl with numerous admirers, who believe she stands a good chance of winning.

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Miss Shelton of Stony Point and Miss Denman of Petaluma will have such generous support that it is highly probable the queen may come from the lower end of the valley to preside over the carnival of roses.

There is no interdiction against dancing in the church code, but each communicant covenants to do nothing improper or unbecoming to Christians. Mr. Reed, who brings the charges, said to the CAL's correspondent that dancing by one member of a congregation brings the whole congregation into disrepute.

It will be demanded of the offending lady and gentleman that they publicly acknowledge their faults and ask the congregation's forgiveness.

Mr. King is not inclined to let the matter go unnoticed, and says he will contest it when it comes before the congregation. He maintains that while the church may not give its approval to dancing, that form of amusement is not specifically forbidden, and that he has the right to elect for himself whether he will indulge in the amusement.

However, the members of the church, while regretting much that the difficulty has become public, incline to the view that there is no such latitude permitted by the discipline of their organization, and some of them expressed themselves that there could be but one result unless the young people admitted their fault and asked for pardon.

Big Shipments of Oranges.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., April 6.—Fifty-three carloads of oranges were shipped from here during the week ended to-night, making a total of 914 carloads for the season to date. Orders from Eastern points are coming in fast, and are expected to continue so far as navel to the close of the season.

SAN DIEGO-SALT LAKE LINE.

A Utah Capitalist's Proposal to Form a Company to Build the Road.

Citizens Are Enthusiastic Over the Scheme and Are Taking Preliminary Steps in the Matter.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 6.—An important meeting was held to-day to discuss a new railroad proposition made by Thomas Taylor of Utah, a capitalist and prominent member of the Mormon church, to interest the people here in building a railroad from Salt Lake to the bay of San Diego.

Mr. Taylor explained briefly his project, which was to turn his properties, considered worth \$500,000, into stock in a company that would build a railroad to this city, thus affording an outlet for the coal and iron and a direct Eastern outlet from San Diego via the Rio Grande Western. What he asked was only what San Diego had always promised and offered to a new railroad—terminal facilities and sufficient real estate to make it an inducement to a company to seek this port.

It was declared the sense of the meeting that if the proposition were found correct and as represented, it was believed that the city could furnish depot grounds and terminal facilities and real estate to the value of \$500,000.

To bring matters into a tangible shape a committee of five leading citizens, consisting of A. E. Nutt, Heber Ingraham, U. S. Grant Jr., R. M. Powers and Watson Parrish, were appointed to confer with Mr. Taylor and report. The committee will meet Monday morning. The citizens are enthusiastic. Interviews with over 100 leading men show a remarkable sentiment in favor of pushing the project to completion.

Mr. Taylor recently had an interview with Banker Peabody of New York, the power behind the Rio Grande Western, in which that gentleman said if the road were constructed to Cedar City, Utah, the Rio Grande would be extended to meet it, covering a gap of some 120 miles. This would afford an almost direct Eastern outlet from San Diego, tapping a rich country.

Mr. Taylor holds patents to immense coal and iron fields and he figures that coal can be laid down in San Diego at a price to drive the Australian coal from San Francisco, Honolulu and the southern coast as far as Cello. It is believed that Taylor represents the Mormon church in the project.

As soon as the committee reports it is expected a public meeting will be held and a company formed.

Major Levi Chase offers eighty acres of

SAN BERNARDINO SIN.

Two Youthful Baptists Guilty of Dancing at a Cotillion.

DECREE OF THE CHURCH.

Unless the Transgressors Ask Forgiveness They Will Be Excommunicated.

A PROTEST WILL BE MADE.

Explanation of the Reasons for Making the Charges by the Complainant.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., April 6.—Two members of the Baptist Church of this city have been called upon to explain their conduct in having attended the most brilliant party of the year.

Company E's cotillion party was indeed one of the most enjoyable and exclusive events ever given in this city, but the rigidity of church discipline seems to have been violated when members of the organization lent their presence on that occasion.

R. G. King is a member of Company E, and of course was present at the party given in honor of the organization. He is a member of the Baptist Church of this city, as is also Miss Pearl Barnes, a social favorite, who had accepted an invitation and attended the cotillion.

At a business meeting of the members of the church last Wednesday evening charges were preferred by H. A. Reed against Mr. King and Miss Barnes, for conduct unbecoming Christians, and they were cited to appear three weeks from that date to show cause why they should not be expelled from the church.

There is no interdiction against dancing in the church code, but each communicant covenants to do nothing improper or unbecoming to Christians. Mr. Reed, who brings the charges, said to the CAL's correspondent that dancing by one member of a congregation brings the whole congregation into disrepute.

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land and other offers of land and cash made. One man controlling a water-front franchise says he will turn it in for stock in the new road.

U. S. Grant Jr. said he had partially investigated the project and would be glad to see the city of San Diego do all it could to secure the railroad. He is convinced that the project is feasible and is ready to put up his share of preliminary expenses.

ARREST OF A KIDNAPER.

A Los Angeles Man Accused of Stealing a Boy.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 6.—A Deputy Sheriff from Los Angeles County today took Frank Toffe back there on a bench warrant, issued by Judge Clark of the Superior Court.

Toffe was caught here while on the way to Lower California with a six-year-old boy he claimed as his son under circumstances pointing to kidnapping. The details of the case could not be obtained from Los Angeles; but Toffe claimed it was a case of domestic infidelity, and, rather than surrender the boy to his wife, determined to flee. He said his wife was a Catholic and he was a Protestant, and the trouble was caused by relatives.

Three months ago, he says, he found the house robbed of everything and the boy gone. His wife instituted divorce proceedings and applied for the guardianship of the boy, but the Judge gave the boy to him. Toffe took him into the country and his wife applied for a writ of habeas corpus, demanding that he bring the boy back and also applying for guardianship. Toffe was to appear with the boy yesterday, but decided to go across the line with him. It is believed that the other side of the story is materially different.

Colonel Scott's Appointment.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 6.—Colonel Chalmers Scott will leave here to-morrow for South Dakota, in response to a telegram from Dr. William A. Winder, allotting agent for the Rosebud Sioux, appointing Colonel Scott chief engineer. There are some 3,500,000 acres in the Rosebud agency to be allotted, and the work will consume three or four years. Three surveying parties are now in the field.

SAN MIGUEL PHENOMENA.

Subterranean Upheavals at the Island Wrecked the Sloop Liberty.

Severe Shocks Dismantled the Vessel and a Maelstrom Whirled It as a Top.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 5.—The strange wrecking of the sloop Liberty in Cuyler harbor on San Miguel Island on the morning of March 30, which was briefly mentioned in press dispatches, occurred during a visit to the island of the CAL's correspondent. The wreck of the sloop was due undoubtedly to seismic disturbances beneath the water.

The sloop had been lying for two days in her customary anchorage in the southwest curve of Cuyler harbor. On the morning of March 30 the vessel lay a shattered hulk along the shore. The bows of the sloop were stove in and the mainmast was lying amidships, pointing sternward and enveloped in a tangle of rigging. The anchors, two in number, had dragged, and their thirty-fathom chains were wound around and around the keel of the vessel.

Everything indicated that the sloop had received a severe blow from beneath the surface of the water and had then been caught in a maelstrom, which had rolled her over and over.

This view is confirmed by the experience of Captain Ellis's schooner, which anchored in precisely the same spot on Wednesday, April 3. At 12 o'clock, when the men were all below, a sudden severe shock sent the ship reeling and tossing, and brought the crew on deck.

Immediately after the waters began to boil in a way never before witnessed on this coast by Captain Oleon, who is familiar with the whirlpools and maelstroms of Norway.

The schooner began to drag its anchor, weighing 485 pounds, and attached to a heavy forty-five-fathom chain.

Captain Oleon quickly slipped the anchor, after fastening a buoy to it, and got out of the harbor as quickly as he could set sail, only narrowly escaping drifting upon an ugly reef. Captain Oleon reports that the soundings of the anchorage, which were formerly four fathoms, are now seven fathoms, which shows a sinking of six feet in solid rock at this point within a week.

THE MURDER AT KALAMA.

It Was the Most Brutal Ever Committed in the County.

KALAMA, WASH., April 6.—Further particulars of the killing of Homer Strait by Thomas Powell, his son-in-law, shows that he was the most brutal one in the history of Coville County. The men had had a lawsuit over a piece of land in which Strait won. Last Monday Strait and a neighbor, named Piper, while near Strait's house, were met by Powell and Strait's wife, who had been living apart from him.

The woman accosted Strait with the remark that she had a crow to pick with him. Powell then began cursing Strait, and, drawing his pistol, fired a bullet, which passed through Strait's body just above his stomach.

Strait tried to knock the pistol out of Powell's hand, but the latter succeeded in firing four more shots, none of which took effect.

All this time the woman was pounding Strait over the head with an ox-goad, tearing his scalp at every stroke. Piper finally separated the men and started home with Strait.

Powell then seized the ox goad and, running up to Strait, beat him into insensibility. No arrests have yet been made.

DEMAND FOR NEVADA BEEF.

Eastern Buyers Depleting the Herds on the Ranges.

RENO, NEV., April 6.—Not for ten years has there been such a demand for beef cattle as prevails this spring, and as a result the ranges are almost depleted. There is hardly a beef steer in Nevada, Grant County, Or., or that portion of California lying east of the Sierras, while last year there were fully 25,000 head seeking a market on the west side of the mountains.

Eastern buyers have cleaned up all the beef in this section, and stock cattle have gone up about \$2 per head. There is a better feeling among the stockmen now than for many years past.

FIRES ON THE COAST.

Destruction of the Big Pavilion at Santa Barbara.

QUICK WORK OF FLAMES.

The People Will Build a Larger Structure for the Flower Festival.

BURNING OF A VINE HILL HOUSE.

Loss of Five Thousand Gallons of Wine Stored in the Cellar of the Place.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 5.—The big pavilion in which the great flower display for the Santa Barbara Festival and the Dance of the Flowers was to be held is in ruins, fire destroying it at noon to-day. Before the ashes were cool arrangements had been made to erect a new structure double the capacity of the burned building, which will be in readiness for the great fête.

At five minutes past noon to-day an alarm called out the Fire Department. There was no need of designating the location of the blaze, for from the pavilion arose a dense column of smoke and curling tongues of flame. By the time the firemen reached the spot the building was a roaring furnace, and the cupola was tottering to its fall. So the fire-fighters' efforts were successfully directed to saving adjacent buildings and the racetrack stables.

Fears were entertained for the safety of William Courtney, who was in the building at the time of the fire with some ladies and gentlemen, rehearsing a Greek play, but he safely escaped, as did also the workmen, who, however, lost their tools, and one of the men was severely scorched on the neck.

The fire was caused by a spark from a young man's cigarette, which fell among pampas plumes and other inflammable decorations. The flames spread so rapidly that the persons in and about the building became excited and forgot that a telephone was nearby. They ran some distance to give an alarm, and so fully ten minutes elapsed before the Fire Department was notified, and the fire then was beyond control.

In two hours from the time of the fire, in fact before the flames were extinguished, the directors of the Flower Festival had, with commendable zeal and energy, called a meeting of prominent citizens and immediately determined that they would construct another and larger building in a more favorable location, with a seating capacity that should be double that of the one now in ruins, and to be ready in time for the festival. They propose to decorate it more profusely than before, as the rich have doubled their subscriptions.

Santa Barbara will see to it that the people shall not be disappointed. The cost of the burned building was \$16,000, and insurance \$2000. The Flower Festival Association was engaged in decorating the building for the coming festival, and there is a loss of about \$1500 worth of decorations, labor and material.

Firebugs at Soquel.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 6.—Recently Soquel has suffered from several fires, believed to have been incendiary. Yesterday an apparatus consisting of a can and candle and a bottle half filled with coal oil was found in a building. The candle was partly burned, showing that an attempt had been made to fire the building. In the ruins of the fire which destroyed two buildings this week was found a can and a broken bottle. No cause can be assigned for the incendiary act, except that it is the work of some one with a mania for running to a fire.

A Blaze at Vine Hill.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 6.—G. A. Brannis' residence at Vine Hill, in the cellar of which 5000 gallons of wine was stored, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, caused by a defective fuse. The loss is \$4000, with small insurance.

Santa Clara Residence Burned.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 6.—The residence of Mrs. E. Q. Bennett at Santa Clara was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in an incubator. In fighting the fire Mrs. Bennett was badly burned.

Governor Budd Will Explain.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 6.—It is stated that, on account of adverse newspaper criticism and stated dissatisfaction by several parties concerned, that Governor Budd is engaged in the preparation of a document explanatory of his reasons for pocketing a number of bills which he failed to sign. The Governor has been shut up in his office all the evening, and

PEELER IS GUESSING.

Will He Be Appointed
Assistant Adjutant-
General?

A RATHER RASH REMARK

The Candidate Quoted as Say-
ing He Had a "Cinch" on
the Place.

GOVERNOR BUDD CORRECTS HIM.

So the Democracy Is All in a Muddle
as to Who Will Get the
Shoulder-Straps.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 6.—Once more the Democracy is all muddled. This time it is about the position of assistant adjutant-general. Even before the Legislature adjourned it was stated definitely that R. L. Peeler of Fresno was to get that place. Now, according to the tales spread abroad, Mr. Peeler is wondering "where he is at."

This is the third time when those who "know it all" have been found to be at fault. Senator Seymour, it was declared positively, was to be appointed to the wardenship at San Quentin. The Senator is now mourning the promises which never matured into the full flower of realization.

Then Mr. Drifill of Pomona expected to be adjutant-general. The wise ones announced that the appointment was as good as made. Why it is not so only the Governor and a favored few know. They have not yet given the information to the world.

Mr. Peeler knows what has influenced his destinies. In this instance, if general rule is true, it was a case of talking too much.

It seems that Mr. Peeler informed his friends that he was sure of the place. In fact, he is credited with having announced that he had a "dead mortal cinch" on the assistant adjutant-generalship.

This was overheard by James Ward, also a Fresnoan, who has been taken by the Governor into the secret service. Mr. Ward is a friend of Major W. D. Crichton of Fresno, who looks with hungry eyes at the place coveted by Peeler. This may not have affected the detective at all, but he is said to have given the Governor information of Peeler's boastful words.

As a result Peeler was called before Mr. Budd, who announced that so long as he occupied the position of chief executive of the State no man could honestly claim to have a "dead cinch" on any place till he had been appointed. And now Mr. Peeler is wondering what the outcome will be.

W. D. Crichton's friends have taken great encouragement from the circumstance. They hope to see their friend get the place which seemed for a time hopelessly beyond him.

It is asserted by those who know that the chances of ex-Senator Goucher for the place grow less as time progresses. Mr. Goucher at first wanted to be Harbor Commissioner. He was disappointed, but remained hopeful. It is announced that he is to be disappointed again. The man who is to get the place is said to be T. C. Barr of San Francisco, a newspaper man.

BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS.

Governor Budd Appoints the Three Mem-
bers of the Commission.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 6.—In accordance with the act passed by the last Legislature establishing a bureau of highways, Governor Budd to-day appointed Joseph Lee Maude of Riverside County, R. C. Irvine of Sacramento County and Marsden Manson of San Francisco to act on such bureau for the next two years.

These gentlemen, whose office will be in the State Capital building, will expert the whole road question throughout the State, advise the different counties, search out all uneconomical methods existing and disseminate information on economical road construction.

In connection with the Governor and the State Prison Directors this bureau is to establish a rock-crushing plant at one or both of the State prisons as soon as satisfactory rates of transportation can be agreed upon and when 20,000 cubic yards of road material have been subscribed for, the Boards of City Trustees and Supervisors of Sacramento city and county have already agreed to take 45,000 cubic yards, and no difficulty will be experienced in placing the remainder of the requisite amount.

Mr. Maude, who will probably act as head of the bureau, was formerly surveyor of San Bernardino and is a graduate of the military engineer department of the University of Pennsylvania and also of the Washington University of St. Louis, is the author of the bill under which the bureau was called into existence and is an ardent advocate of good roads for California.

R. C. Irvine was formerly Assessor of Sacramento County. He is a thorough agriculturist, and a pioneer agitator of the good-road question. As president of the Sacramento Humane Society he called together the first good-road convention ever held on the Pacific Slope, and raised the amount of money needed to defray its expenses.

Marsden Manson has been prominently identified for years with some of the largest engineering problems of the State, such as irrigation and drainage. He also held the position of civil engineer for the State Harbor Commission, the Sewer Commission and the Board of Public Works.

The bureau will organize next Tuesday and immediately proceed to their work.

DIES ON A STOCKTON BOAT.

Apoplexy Kills a Steersman While He Is
at the Wheel.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 6.—As the steamer Captain Weber was at the head reach on her trip from San Francisco to Stockton at 2 o'clock this morning, Albert Hansen, the wheelman of the boat, dropped dead. Besides him there were in the pilot-house Captain Potvin and Pilot Cunningham.

Hansen seemed in his usual health and had not complained to any one. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

Hansen was 26 years old and a native of Gutenberg, Sweden. He was engaged to be married to an Oakland young lady in about six weeks. He has relatives living in Oakland.

Attempt at Assassination.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 6.—G. Tewess, an erratic young fellow, made an attempt to kill James A. Kelly, a prominent real estate agent, at 10:45 o'clock this morning. He entered Kelly's office and fired a shot

at him from a small revolver. The ball grazed Kelly's hat. Tewess then fled, but was captured by an officer and lodged in jail. He married a cousin of Kelly's, and he accused the real estate man of defrauding him of some property.

REDWOOD CITY WHEELMEN.

Formation of a Bicycle Club by Young
Business Men.

REDWOOD CITY, CAL., April 6.—A number of our best young men, active in business and county matters, met this evening and formed a bicycle club. For an exercise-track they will use the three-quarter mile track, now being laid off in the north part of the town. The club will co-operate with San Francisco and San Jose wheelmen in advocating better country roads.

Great interest is taken in the 100-mile relay race. Will Lovie of the California Club is the local favorite for the third relay from San Mateo to Menlo Park.

SAN JOSE CYCLERS.

Racing Board of the League of American
Wheelmen Appoints Referees.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 6.—The racing board of the League of American Wheelmen met here to-night at the clubrooms of the Garden City Cyclers, and appointed a few of the official referees of the various meets for this year.

Al Cole was chosen referee for all meets to be held in San Jose, and Walter Sheldon of the Bay City Wheelmen for all meets to be held in San Francisco and Oakland and vicinity. A referee will soon be chosen for Sacramento.

It was decided to inaugurate a series of Pacific Coast championships, and an endeavor will be made to secure the half-mile championship race for San Jose on July 4.

SACRAMENTO JUDGESHIP.

Democrats Importuning Gov-
ernor Budd on Behalf of
Candidates.

Three Aspirants Are in the Run-
ning, but None of Them Are
Sure of Appointment.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 6.—The most absorbing matter of interest to the local Democracy at the present time in this city is the third judgeship. Hon. H. M. La Rue headed a delegation of the re-organized party to-day and received an audience with the Governor in the interest of D. E. Alexander for that position, but his Excellency refused to state who would receive the appointment.

Joseph Hughes will probably receive the appointment, although the friends of W. H. Devlin are by no means disheartened and lay claims to having the inside track. Grove L. Johnson while disclaiming all knowledge on the subject, says that Mapor Steinman of Sacramento will succeed in electing his candidate. On the other hand Hughes' friends are extremely confident of his ultimate success.

In the meantime the result is awaited with great anxiety by all parties concerned.

CHASE OF SUSPECTS ON WHEELS.

Officers in Yolo County Following Alleged
Clerks to Train-Robber Brady.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 6.—Sheriff Griffen of Yolo County received information yesterday which led him to believe that the murderer of Sheriff Bogard, who is supposed to be secreted in the vicinity of Sacramento, would attempt to make his escape on the train that leaves this city at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

He immediately notified Railroad Detective Al Gibson of this city, who joined him at Davisville, and on the arrival of the train at that place they made a thorough search. They failed to find the suspect, however.

While in Davisville they were informed by two prospectors that a man answering the description of Sheriff Bogard's murderer had been seen by them on the road between Madison and Winters in Yolo County. He was going north against the heavy wind and was evidently greatly fatigued. The officials of the surrounding country were immediately notified, and have gone in pursuit.

TO CAMP AT SANTA CRUZ

Officers of the Fifth Regiment
Making the Necessary
Arrangements.

Election at the Convention of the Y.
M. C. A. for the Northern Cal-
ifornia District.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 6.—Colonel Fairbanks, Colonel Whitton, Colonel Merton and other officers will be here to-morrow to make arrangements for the encampment of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. C., in this city during the summer.

Y. M. C. A. District Convention.
SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 6.—At the Northern California District Convention of the Y. M. C. A. to-day the following officers were elected: Dr. H. C. Hayes, president; Dr. J. P. Parker and F. L. Wharf, vice-presidents; G. L. Eikens, secretary.

Addresses on the subjects named were delivered as follows: D. G. Collins, on "Mind"; H. L. Dietz Jr., on "The Body"; D. P. Barrows, on "From Now to the State Convention"; State Secretary Spares, on "Some New Ideas About Extension Work."

Delegates will take charge of services in churches to-morrow morning, as follows: Methodist, D. E. Collins; Presbyterian, Dr. H. C. French; Baptist, J. L. Speares; German Methodist, R. Horner and F. L. Wharf; Congregational, N. H. Jacks; Advent, G. L. Erkins.

Native Sons Seeking Quarters.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 6.—A delegation from Pacific Parlor, N. S. G. W., of San Francisco, arrived this evening to make arrangements for that parlor, providing Santa Cruz is selected as the place for holding the Admission day celebration.

Poultry Association Meeting.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 5.—The Santa Clara County Poultry and Pet Stock Association at its meeting last night appointed Messrs. E. W. Sanderson, Thomas F. Morrison and Tyler Beach a committee to make arrangements for the entertainment of the executive committee of the State Poultry Association, which will meet in this city on the 10th of this month.

Diphtheria in Alameda County.

DECOTO, CAL., April 6.—Diphtheria has broken out in Washington Township, mainly about Irvington, Mission San Jose and Centerville. Several deaths have been reported. Many schools have been closed in consequence. It is spreading. A quarantine has been established as far as possible.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

Statements of Prominent Drug-
gists Concerning Hood's
Sarsaparilla.

It Is the Only Blood
Purifier.

Amazingly Large Sales Indicate Its
Wonderful Merit.

San Francisco Pharmacists Heartily Indorse
It and Say That Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is Prescribed by Physi-
cians Here.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly
turns to thoughts of love," wrote Tennyson,
but love is not the only matter or the most im-
portant one to engage attention in the spring.
The statements of well-known business men

"This sale has not been merely due to a
temporary demand, for it was noticeable years
ago. I remember the rapidly with which it
sold in 1892, for example. There was dis-
posed of through our house alone one gross



WHOLESALE DRUGGIST A. MACK.

of San Francisco, which are printed here to-day, suggest that spring is a season for purification of the blood. Every housewife gives her dwelling an annual cleaning, and if she lets the duty go unfulfilled beyond a certain month she does not feel contented. What the employment of brooms, dusters, carpet-beaters and all the rest of the paraphernalia is to the house the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to the body. If a residence of brick or wood deserves such attention each year certainly the structure in which the mind lives is worthy of similar care. The mind, like the housekeeper who inhabits the dwelling, has a sense of discontent if the cleaning be not done. Spring is the time set by nature for this renovation.

REMARKABLE SALES.

Mack & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Praise
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The name of Mack & Co. is known far beyond the confines of California. This firm is engaged in the wholesale drug business, and it has a reputation along the coast from the Canadian line to the Mexican border for its ability, enterprise and square dealing. During the fifteen years of its existence it has built up a great trade, which is rapidly extending. Commendation of Hood's Sarsaparilla by men of this character is noteworthy. Their esteem of that remedy is most high.

The firm is composed of A. Mack and L. Guggenheim. They have been together since the house was started. Both are comparatively young yet, and are now among the foremost wholesale merchants in this part of the country. The firm began business at 11 Front street. It now occupies all of the large building there, and also the adjoining one at 9 Front street.

Mr. Mack happened to be disengaged for a few minutes when the reporter visited the store, and with him a chat was had. He readily gave the views of the firm about Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"The remarkable sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best proof to my mind of the intrinsic merit of the preparation," said Mr. Mack,

for each of the three hundred and odd business days of that year. As there are 144 bottles in a gross the total for a single San Francisco firm, as you see, was about 45,000 bottles. We are no longer surprised at the growth of the demand for Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the sales which will doubtless be made this year would be simply phenomenal for any other medicine. My experience has been that no amount of advertising could produce such a result unless the remedy really has all the virtues claimed for it. If its use were not beneficial people would soon discover the fact.

"Sarsaparilla," continued Mr. Mack, "is a household remedy, and what people want to know is, which of the different makes is the best. I do not hesitate to say that Hood's leads all the others by a very large percentage. From a trade standpoint, I can speak in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it sells so readily. It is true that we do not make as large a profit on it as on other such preparations, but we dispose of it so quickly that we keep turning our money, while the goods with other labels remain on the shelves. The people want only Hood's, and it goes so fast that we like to handle it better than goods on which a far larger percentage is given to the jobber, but for which there is not the constant demand that there is for Hood's."

AT THE PALACE HOTEL.

James G. Steele Says Hood's Sarsaparilla Is
Far in the Lead There.

James G. Steele gave an interesting statement concerning Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Steele, who is of the firm of James G. Steele & Co., the Palace Hotel druggists, has been in business in this city over forty-two years. There is probably only one other druggist in San Francisco who has as long a career here as his. The guests of the Palace Hotel are Mr. Steele's patrons whenever they require anything in his line, and as they come from all parts of the world and all the States of this nation, his observations in relation to their requirements are as cosmopolitan as if he were constantly traveling himself. To supply the wants of Europeans and other foreign visitors, he has familiarized himself with the methods of prescription and compounding in vogue in France, Germany, Spain and all other countries, and he keeps a stock of the local remedies and other preparations to which tourists from abroad may be accustomed.

He has found that there is one thing for which people who come from all sections of this broad land ask for and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a national remedy with a national reputation.

"One might think that a hotel druggist like this does not sell much proprietary medicine," remarked Mr. Steele, "but it does. I have been informed by the wholesale dealers that my orders have been very large in comparison with those of other druggists. I have sold Hood's Sarsaparilla ever since it first came out. I soon found that Hood's was a very meritorious preparation, and instead of being overshadowed by any other remedy its fame has so spread that it is now in greater request than any other medicine."

"I have from time to time opened bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla," continued Mr. Steele, "and, as I have made all sorts of pharmaceutical preparations, I could judge by examining its properties whether it was compounded according to the statements made on the labels and in its circulars and advertisements. I satisfied myself that it was. It is composed entirely of vegetable remedies. The Sarsaparilla is not unpleasant to take; it leaves no disagreeable after taste in the mouth, and it does not unduly disturb the stomach or digestive system. I consider it a fine alterative and corrective of abnormal symptoms in either sex and in old or young. We sell much more of this excellent preparation than we do of any other of the so-called sarsaparillas, tonics, alteratives or compounds."

Mr. Steele is fitted to pass judgment on medicinal preparations. His studies and investigations have been deep and thorough. In 1874 and 1875 he was official chemical analyst of this city and county, and he won encomiums for the completeness and reliability of his work. The soundness of his official reports was made manifest in an important court trial at that time. He came to San Francisco in 1852, when a boy of 13, and he is a lively, good-natured, hale and hearty man to-day.

DRUGGIST S. A. McDONNELL.

He Has Found That Hood's Sarsaparilla Is
Considered the Best.

S. A. McDonnell's pharmacy, at 110 Grant avenue, between Geary and Post streets, is one of the handsomest in the entire city. Mr. McDonnell is among the oldest druggists in San Francisco, he having been in the business here since 1861. His character may be judged by the fact that he was employed by one house for seventeen consecutive years, and he could have continued holding his high-salaried position during the remainder of his life if he had not concluded to branch out for himself. His store is fitted up in the most modern style, is complete in every respect, and the business which was begun there in 1887 has grown rapidly.

"While I manufacture many preparations myself," said Mr. McDonnell, "I buy large quantities of proprietary medicines, and I have no difficulty in selling all of my stock of Hood's Sarsaparilla very quickly. Consequently my orders for it are numerous every



PALACE HOTEL DRUGGIST JAMES G. STEELE.

year. The demand for it is constant all the year round, and the sale of Hood's is annually on the increase. This month I have purchased double the usual large quantity which I get from the wholesaler, and I expect that the call for it will keep getting greater. So far as I have observed, it gives entire satisfaction to everybody. Although it is used by so many people, I have never yet heard a word spoken against it or a doubt expressed of its efficacy. When I am asked by customers for an opinion of its merits my usual answer is that, the



DRUGGIST S. A. McDONNELL.

amount sold is the best indication of its value. If it were not very good, indeed, the sale of it would not keep on getting larger and larger. The constant and increasing demand is a sure manifestation that Hood's Sarsaparilla has benefited all who have used it.

"Now, let me tell you a little trade secret. Myself and other druggists make nothing on Hood's Sarsaparilla at present, on account of trade conditions which the druggists here have brought about themselves. As there is no profit in it for me, there is no inducement for me to handle it, but I cannot avoid doing so, for people come in and ask for Hood's, and it is business policy for me to give them what they want. They will not take any other, they want only Hood's, and if I have not got it they will go elsewhere. I might try to sell some other preparation on which I would make a profit, but the customer would not feel satisfied."

These remarks not only show the solid reputation of Hood's Sarsaparilla, but give indication of the keen business sense of Mr. Mc-

Samuel Waller. They are clearheaded young men of ability, and their words have weight. To give an idea of their business capacity it may be remarked that the large druggstore which they conduct was an unprofitable venture until they took hold of it. As soon as the name of Waller Brothers appeared above the entrance fortune smiled on the place, and for years the young men have been prospering there. It was not luck which brought about the change, but sagacity, knowledge and enterprise.



SAMUEL WALLER OF WALLER BROTHERS, DRUGGISTS.

Donnell. He is determined to please his customers. That is one reason of his success.

THE BEST OF ALL.

What the Prominent Firm of Waller Bros.
Says of Hood's.

"Of all the sarsaparillas, Hood's is by far the best, judging by the sales," said Samuel Waller of the well-known firm of Waller Bros., druggists, at the southwest corner of Geary street and Grant avenue. "It is a preparation for which there has been a wonderful demand. It was not of the highest merit it could not have maintained its prestige for years as it has done. The call for it at our store has been steadily increasing. It is a poor day for business when we do not hand over at least two dozen bottles to customers. It is the great spring medicine, you know, and we expect to sell a great deal of it this season."

If there is any panacea for diseases I really believe it is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures more ailments than any preparation I know of, simply by purifying the blood and toning up the system. Though it is used by more people in spring than at other times of the year, generally speaking, there is a large demand for it here even during the winter months on account of its tonic properties. Many young ladies who go to entertainments night after night and thus weary themselves, find, as they have told me, that Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps their system in order and acts in a gentle way which restores their energy. Before they began using it they were troubled with ennui, and that has vanished. Its blood-cleansing qualities are too familiar to be mentioned here. It is the best selling article of any kind that we have in the store, and we keep all the preparations. There is nothing that druggists sell which we don't have, and so you can see that this comparison concerning Hood's Sarsaparilla means a good deal."

ART GOSSIP IN GENERAL.

Talk Among the Artists About the Double-Ended Committee.

SKETCH CLASSES GOING OUT.

Activity in the Studios and What Some Men Are Going to Exhibit.

Unfortunately for true art in this city the workers persist in squabbling among themselves. If there was less rivalry and more of a common art feeling there would be better pictures in the drawing-rooms of San Francisco.

With the coming spring exhibition, now only two weeks distant, there is more than likely to be made evident decided dissatisfaction over the action of the Art Association in making the jury the hanging committee. Each side of the question has friends, but it is by both sides generally admitted that the lights in the Hopkins Art Institute galleries are not so good as they might be, taken all around as the home of an exhibition. Now the enemies of this new plan, which makes the jury also the hanging committee, say that if the jury accepts a picture the first one will get the best light and the others will take chances.

There are many exhibitors who do not belong to the association. They cry "favoritism." But favoritism or no favoritism the fact exists that the good lights are few, and many contend that as a natural result the men who admit a picture should not be the men to judge where that picture is to be hung.

At the Portrait Loan Exhibition some good pictures were killed by bad hanging, and pictures that had been "lined" in the National Academy of Design in New York and the Philadelphia Academy gallery were practically "skied" in the institute gallery. Hence the talk against allowing men to admit and at the same time hang a picture.

Against this is the position of the Art Association, which declares that the jury should be not only the best judges of the acceptance of a picture, but also, being familiar with the lights in the institute galleries, the best judges as to where that picture should hang. One of the strongest advocates of the joint committee and jury plan admits that the method of reflective-screen backgrounds, such as were used at the exhibition in the White Palace at Genoa year before last, should be used at this exhibition. The authorities seem to fear expense and as a result there will be much grumbling, no matter how the pictures are hung at the spring exhibition. There is considerable talk in art circles about the awards made by the jury of selection of the National Academy. The Clarke prize of \$300 for the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen was awarded to Henry Oliver for his "A Morning Virgin." Strangely, although Oliver is a Western man, the award is anything but popular among those who ought to know. The Hagar prize awards are also commended, while among the Paris students of seven years ago Edith Mitchell's \$300 prize for the best picture painted by a woman is thought an unusual evidence of appreciation on the part of the academy jury.

In all the studios there is a general touching-up and washing of pictures to be exhibited. Arthur F. Matthews will send three or three new portraits. A. F. Vernocken, who will send three or four pictures, is busy "looking things over," as he says. Latimer is thinking about light, and wondering what chance his high-light wood scenes will stand if put in a dark corner. Joulain has rather decided to send an impressionistic work full of color, and possibly one or two others. Jorgensen, who is hard at work with his new studio, will send some strong examples of his work in Italy during the last two years. Keith has innumerable landscapes to choose from, while Stanton, Kunath, Hill, Eissis and the rest are on fixing things, being already satisfied as to what they will send. Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Richardson, with the Misses Froelich, Wall, McCormick, Morrison and others, are hurrying to finish up their work. The weather is the only enemy they fear.

This is the season of the art student's joy, and sketch classes without number are starting out intent upon "outdoor effects." Every artist who has a class is planning for two or three days among the lights and colors of the hills across the bay, so that no one need be surprised to run across half a dozen young women wearing picturesquely soiled aprons in the center of a picturesque spot within a radius of ten or twenty miles of the city. The spots on the aprons are from paint, and the young women are industrious and earnest art students.

If the gossip of the studios is credible, then from a commercial point of view the portrait men are not doing so badly. Besides these, half a dozen landscape sales were made from studios within the last ten or twelve days, and there are further "orders" in the air.

The exhibition of the pupils of the Hopkins Art School promises to be more than usually interesting this year, and it is thought that the work of the school in general will be above the standard set by preceding years.

In all the studios in town there is heard a bitter criticism of the action of the authorities of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum in withholding Douglas Tilden's "Bear Hunters" from the coming exhibition on account of an alleged loan for Mr. Tilden's Paris student expenses. It is declared that the Durham fund met those charges and that the asylum advanced not a cent of the \$2200 save the \$300 loaned Mr. Tilden by the board of directors of that institution. For that sum they threaten to sell at auction a piece of work valued by competent judges at \$15,000.

If the asylum board of directors could hear half the comments made by the artists on their action it is likely that they would feel a trifle uncomfortable. Arthur F. Matthews voiced the general feeling when he said yesterday: "It is shameful, but I am not surprised. That is just what a native artist has to expect. After a man with talent spends five or six years hard at work in the art schools of Europe, where he receives recognition, he comes back here to his home and is met by just such treatment as Tilden has received. It is enough to make every California artist leave his State and look for some place where art receives some decent encouragement and appreciation."

Recent articles in the CALL are by artists credited with good effect on their prospects. This is as gratifying to the editor of this paper as it is to the clever artists of this city.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

Two Snits Filed Against Banks by Alleged Heirs.

W. D. Smith, a relative of the late Alexander Smith of Minnesota, has sued the Savings and Loan Society for \$18,000 alleged to have been deposited by Alexander Smith on the account of the plaintiff in 1861. Alexander Smith died in this city in 1862, and his deposit has not yet been claimed decisively, although there is another claimant, the person of Jane M. Harvey, who says she is an heir of Alexander Smith.

Public Administrator Freese is suing the Hibernia Bank for another unclaimed deposit of \$4173.96, alleged to belong to the estate of Matthew Hayes, who died in 1881.

Both suits are brought under the law enacted two years ago compelling banks to advertise unclaimed deposits.



A KNOCKER!

WE BELIEVE IN GETTING RIGHT DOWN TO BUSINESS without indulging in a whole lot of fairy yarns and whys and wherefores which exist in the majority of advertisers' minds. We believe in telling you the straight story—we're all ready for Spring.

Every department, every aisle crowded with bright new Spring things; they're all here at Eastertide. Now the thing uppermost in our mind is how many goods can we sell. The cheaper we sell 'em, the more we sell: it's business logic, and you know when we cry out "stand from under" as a general rule our competitors all fall down, because they know when Raphael's do anything they do it with a great big lavish hand—nothing small, you know.

So Monday put our name in your shopping list. You won't regret it—neither will we.

MEN'S SUIT DEPARTMENT—2 FLOORS
DEVOTED TO MEN'S SUITS.

EASTER WEEK,

THAT'S BEGINNING TO-MORROW, JUST FOR A LITTLE teaser for our competitors, if such we have, about 200 choice tailor-made suits, quite a small quantity only, in those gray hair line chevrons, new spring styles, bear it in mind.

The 200 men will be lucky, for these suits will cost them only

\$5.00.

DURING JOYOUS EASTER WEEK.

"JUDGE US BY OUR PAST DEEDS," SAID ONE OF OUR neighbors, who has resurrected spring styles from 1835 to 1892 and marked 'em \$8.75. Now just for a teaser we have taken about 300 pretty spring suits, all bright, new and fresh, just as fresh as newly gathered daisies, cannot be any prettier or more stylish because we make every garment we sell in our own tailoring shops. Now he says "88 75," for his antediluvian styles. We say

\$7.50

FOR OUR SPRING SUITS DURING JOYOUS EASTER TIME.

A TENNER.

A WORLD OF BEAUTY THAT WILL BUY. HERE'S where the change in tariff does you some good.

The class of woolsens that is used in these \$10 suits this season last season cost \$18. We know it, because we manufacture every stitch of clothing we sell, and these garments are cut in the very height of fashion. Prettier garments are not shown in town. Had we a desire we could use the entire space in this advertisement to enthuse on the beauty of these suits. Suffice to say that when you see these all-wool garments in pretty Tweeds, Scotchies and Serges at

\$10.00.

In all new shapes and cuts, you'll appreciate the greatness of the values.

AND ALL DURING JOYOUS EASTER WEEK.

A Wealth of Loveliness.

WHAT IT TOOK \$20 TO BUY LAST YEAR—SOMETHING real swell—\$12.50 to-day does the work. Now wouldn't this seem, coming from a house that you didn't know as well as you know us, like exaggeration? But you know with us the whole truth goes into our advertisements, and nothing else. And we candidly state to you that we sold suits at \$20 last year no better than we are to-day selling at

\$12.50.

'Twas no fault of ours last season, for last season we did not manufacture our own goods, and, also, wool was not on the free list. This season everything is in your favor at the Big Store.

So if it's something real swell you want, \$12.50 or \$15 will give you such suits that you cannot buy for double the money in any other store. We say this and place our reputation back of the assertion, which as yet remains untarnished.

AND ALL THIS DURING THE JOYOUS EASTER WEEK.

RAPHAEL'S

(INCORPORATED),
Frisco's Biggest, Busiest Store.

We said a knocker above and what we mean by knocker is extraordinary low prices and extraordinary low prices for the highest class of merchandise.

For know this that every garment in our house is made in our own tailoring-shops in New York City. This insures you a uniformity of workmanship that cannot be equaled anywhere else in America and also insures you receiving styles that are the height of fashion.

And another beacon light that stands out in bold relief insuring safety to all in the past deeds of the house that quotes these prices.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STRAWS AT A DIME, OR IN OTHER words, 10c. Those pretty sailor Straw Hats in three different shades, at

10c.

We won't tell you the former price because you would hardly believe it if we did.

THOSE ROB ROY PLAIDS, ALL THE clans represented in the highest grades of silk—the newest and prettiest neck scarfs at a quarter. They're worth more, but we say

25c.

BOYS' COLORED FAUTLEROY Blouses in Garner's French Percalles, with pretty ruffles and deep sailor collars, at

50c.

They're worth more, but we say 50c, and we never exaggerate.

The little Japs while warring were caught napping.

WE'VE ABOUT 1000 DOZ. OF PRETTY Day Windors in all the newest shades. They should be sold at 35c, and it's a shame, we know, to sell 'em at

15c.

But we know what we're about.

WHITE LAUNDERED WAISTS WITH turn-down collars or without collars, plaid and plain, never sold under \$1.00 in Frisco before. We choose to sell 'em to-morrow at

50c.

ASK TO SEE THOSE EXTRA LARGE Bows for little children. They're the very newest thing; they're lovely. No one has seen 'em yet. They'll be shown for first time Monday at

50c.

COLORED BOSOMS, WHITE BODIES; white collars, colored cuffs—that's the correct style for Men's Shirts for spring and summer. We show an elegant assortment at

\$1.00.

All sizes of necks, all lengths of sleeves.

EASTER NECK FIXINGS FOR MEN. A wealth of loveliness in silk, in rich colorings; styles intended for Easter; in the small knot with the wide flowing apron; in the wide four-in-hand; the new Clubhouse tie, and in the adjustable bow. Such styles that exclusive haberdashers sell at \$1.00; for reasons we sell at

50c.

Come and Get an Easter Souvenir Book-Mark. They're as Free as the Air. They're Awfully Pretty. No Cost to You.

CONFIRMED

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CONFIRMATION SUITS.

NEED WE TELL YOU OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN town in that line? We believe you know that fact as well as we, and we're just level-headed enough to see that our prices are just enough under other stores to warrant your buying from us.

The Loveliest Department in the United States.
Devoted exclusively to Juvenile Toggery.

AS THE CONFIRMATION DAY APPROACHES naturally you are looking for something dressy for the lad to be confirmed in. We study your interests. We have taken somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 or 350 blue and black chevrons—those twill chevrons that are so dressy and sightly. Under ordinary circumstances they would sell at \$12. You'll find them so marked in other stores. They are made in the double-breasted sack style for lads between the ages of 12 and 19.

We'll sell 'em at

\$7.50

DURING JOYOUS EASTER WEEK.

THE HIGHER WE CLIMB IN PRICE, OF COURSE, THE better we can serve you.

We have some Tricots, some of those very fine and dressy Tricots, beautiful suits for confirmation wear, in blues and blacks, made in the single and double breasted sacks; also those fine English Black Clay Worsteds. These are garments that during ordinary seasons would sell at \$15, and they cannot be duplicated in any other house in town under \$15; but during Easter week we will place them before you at

\$10.00.

DURING JOYOUS EASTER WEEK.

A TRIUMPH IN TRILBYISM.

THE LITTLE BILLIE REEFER SUIT—AN ENTIRELY new thing. To be appreciated must be seen. Suffice it to say, it is a beauty—so every one tells us that has seen it—for lads between the ages of 8 and 10; long pants.

We have placed a low price on it, because we want the trade of the masses and not the few.

\$5.00.

DURING JOYOUS EASTER WEEK.

THE BIG LADS DURING EASTER WEEK WILL ALSO have an opportunity of participating in some remarkably big value feasts.

We have taken something like 250 double-breasted suits in Blue and Black Tricots; also in those fine imported Twill Chevrons, that range in price from \$7 to \$10, for lads between the ages of 4 and 14—sightly, dressy garments, all of 'em.

\$4.95.

DURING JOYOUS EASTER WEEK.

TWO BUILDINGS, EIGHT FLOORS,
130 EMPLOYEES—THAT'S ALL.

9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny St.



FIGHTERS FOR CUBA.

They Are Being Rapidly Raised Down in Alabama.

TO START FROM FLORIDA.

Filibustering Seems to Be All the Rage in the South.

FARM LABORERS WILL ARM.

Re-Enforcements to Assist the Revolutionists in Gaining Their Independence.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 6.—Reports here indicate that a Cuban filibustering expedition is organizing in this State for embarking somewhere on the Florida coast.

A Cuban, representing himself as a revolutionary agent, has been in the city for some time, soliciting the enlistment of 200 able-bodied men to fight in Cuba.

He said the revolutionists had plenty of money and were gaining ground daily. They claim the revolutionists will be re-enforced by thousands of farm laborers as soon as the season's work on the cane farms is finished and that the independence of the island will be accomplished.

TAMPA, Fla., April 6.—Senors Figueroa, Quesada and Dominguez returned from Jacksonville this morning, accompanied by Benjamin Guerra, the treasurer of the revolutionary party. They are profuse in their thanks to the citizens of Jacksonville for the reception tendered them, and the many courtesies extended.

They were highly pleased with the meeting in that city and pronounce it one of the best they ever held. The dispatches from Madrid admitting the presence of a band of 700 insurgents is a source of much joy among the Cubans to-day. They feel assured that the movement is progressing rapidly. The report that the steamer Pedro Pablo is here has no foundation whatever.

The only boat that would answer her description is the Government quarantine steamer Germ which is being prepared for duty at the Mulla Key station.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 6.—Reports from Havana indicate that an uneasy feeling prevails in official circles of that city owing to the occurrences near by.

Last night it is believed an attempt was made by rebel sympathizers to blow up the St. John powder magazine, part of the Fortress Cabana, almost in the shadow of Castillo del Moro and within sight of the Governor's palace, across the harbor. Shortly after 9 o'clock the outpost pickets about the powder magazine heard or saw a party of about fifteen approaching cautiously. The pickets shouted the "alto quien vive." This was answered by a volley of shots. The soldiers from the fortress pursued the party, which fled.

Another effort was made early this morning. Over 500 troops have arrived in the last two days to resist the expected uprising in the province. The troops recently encountered on the Mountain Pinar del Rio, hitherto believed to be quiet, a band of men called bandits by the Government.

In all probabilities they were members of the revolutionary party, but details of these skirmishes have not been received. In one night this week thirteen persons were arrested and confined at Castillo del Moro, though no cause is yet assigned for their arrest. Information received from insurgent sources is to the effect that Maceo landed in Baracoa on March 27.

Flores Crombie, the comrade of Maceo on that day, wrote to a relative in Havana of his arrival. The Government announced only last Wednesday that \$4000 will be the price paid by General Maceo to the owners of vessels to land the party and a quantity of arms which they have. It is believed that Maximo Gomez has not yet landed in Cuba.

The authorities fear Maceo and Gomez more than any of the leaders. Neither the Government authorities nor English officials will say anything regarding the firing on the steamer Ethelred.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 6.—Brigadier-General Castelli has arrived in Cuba with 1000 additional soldiers.

MADRID, Spain, April 6.—Admiral Berander, Minister of Marine, to-day in the Chamber of Deputies replying to a question as to whether or not the commander of the warship Conde de Venadito, which fired on the American vessel Alianza off Cape May, had been tried by a court-martial and cashiered, denied the report.

He said that the commanding officer of the Conde de Venadito was in Cadiz at the time of the trouble between the Spanish vessel and the American steamship, and that in reality the first officer of the Conde de Venadito was in command of that vessel.

News received here that bands of insurgents have appeared in the center of Cuba as disquieting, as it was thought the rebellion was confined to the eastern coast.

MANY TRAINS ARE STALLED

Terrific Snowstorms Prevail in a District East of Denver.

Hundreds of Men Engaged in Clearing Enormous Drifts From the Track.

DENVER, Colo., April 6.—Owing to the terrific snowstorm prevailing to-day in the vicinity of Cheyenne, Wyo., in Eastern Colorado and in Kansas and Nebraska trains were all stalled on all the railway lines east of Denver, and hundreds of men and several snowplows are engaged in clearing the tracks of drifting snow and sand.

In some localities the telegraph wires are down. The incoming train on the Kansas Pacific was tied up at Cheyenne Wells and a snowplow was sent out ahead to clear up the track. The westbound Rock Island is stalled at Goodland, Kans. The Julesburg train is reported indefinitely delayed also. Both Burlington trains arrived several hours late.

Trains are slowly dragging over the "South Park," but a severe storm prevails, accompanied by a glare. It is also blowing and storming at Fort Collins. At

Cheyenne the storm is most severe and traffic is shut down on the Northern. The storm is working south.

On the Julesburg line sand has drifted to such a depth that gangs of men are engaged in shoveling it from the tracks. The Santa Fe train from the south is also reported indefinitely annulled. An effort will be made to get a train through on the Kansas Pacific to-night out of Denver.

EL RENO, O. T., April 6.—This section has been visited for the last three days with a most terrible wind and sandstorm, the wind at times registering as high as sixty miles an hour, whirling the sand and dirt about in clouds.

Business has practically stopped and travel greatly impeded. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cloud of sand came up from the southwest, which totally obscured the sun. The darkness of evening settled over the country.

Things could not be seen fifty yards, and the sand was scattered along as though thrown broadcast from a great hand. The falling of the sand continued for more than an hour, and those out in it could hardly breathe. The high wind prevailed all night and to-day, but this evening it is raining.

OBJECTIONS TO BRIBERY.

Money Offered for the Defeat of an Objectionable Bill.

Revelations That Throw the House in an Uproar and Will Cause Investigation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 6.—A sensation was sprung in the House of Representatives to-day when Representative Yancey of Phillips County arose to a question of personal privilege, and told a story of alleged bribery in connection with the vote on the railroad commission bill in the House.

According to Yancey's recital he was taken to the office of Dodge & Johnson, attorneys for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, by Representative Roberts of Madison, and introduced to Dodge as a "friend who would vote with us."

Subsequently, said Mr. Yancey, T. L. Cox approached him and said he would send \$300 or \$400 over to Phillips County to elect Yancey to the Senate. After that Cox told Yancey he wanted him to oppose the railroad commission bill. Yancey said: "Cox at one time wanted to know what to get me. In addition to promising aid for my election to the Senate he promised to fix it so that I could get a thousand at the next session. I talked with Representative Wagner of Franklin County and asked if any one had approached him in regard to the railroad commission bill."

"Wagner said that Cox approached him and asked if there was anything that could be done to enlist him against the bill. Wagner and I agreed to see if Cox would give \$100 each."

"I went and saw Cox and told him I had decided to oppose. I told him I could get Wagner for \$100. He said he would see Wagner and pay the money. Cox, Wagner and I met afterward and I told Cox we wanted \$100 apiece. Later I met Cox and he told me he was a little afraid of Wagner and would rather not let him be present when he paid me the \$300 and said I could fix it with Wagner."

"Cox told me to pay my bill where I was boarding, move to the Gleason Hotel and he would pay my board bill and furnish me money to drink with the boys."

"Representative Jones of Madison told me he had a room at the Gleason and was living like a king. Cox took me to the Gleason Hotel and went into a room, where I was introduced to a man named Dean, who said he was at the head of the Iron Mountain road for Arkansas."

"He said they always made a clean canvass, but they did not pay anything down, but always took care of the boys after the fight was over. After that conversation I met Cox and told him he had not given me the \$200 and told him he must put up \$500 or I would give the thing away."

Yancey then went on to say that Cox gave him \$100 and said that he would see that the other \$100 was put up.

When Yancey had finished speaking the House was in a great uproar, and finally a motion to appoint a committee to investigate the affair was carried.

FROM MESSENGER TO THIEF.

Arrest of a Bank Employee Who Arose to Cashier.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 6.—Thomas Grady, cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzlement.

It was learned from inside sources that the amount taken was \$25,000, but that Grady made restitution in the sum of \$15,000 by turning over securities to the bank. Grady entered the bank as a messenger and was promoted step by step until he attained the position of cashier.

He was well known in society. His downfall is said to be the result of stock speculations. Bank Examiner Harritt is now in charge. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000 and the surplus fund \$109,000, and the delinquency does not affect the bank.

FOR MURDERING HIS FATHER.

Strong Evidence of the Guilt of Noah Strevil.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., April 6.—The preliminary hearing of Noah Strevil, charged with the cold-blooded murder of his father, Stewart Strevil, near this city March 15, which commenced yesterday, was concluded to-day and resulted in his being held without bond to await trial in the District Court. Young Strevil's wife who made a written statement a few days ago, accusing her husband of the crime was not allowed to testify, and the State was obliged to rely on evidence accumulated by detectives working on the case, which is purely circumstantial, though it points strongly to the prisoner's guilt. Great interest is being taken here in the case and large crowds were present in the court to-day.

WILL MARRY MARIA.

Release From Jail of a Young Man Who Shot His Sweetheart.

LOWELL, Mass., April 6.—Henry M. Entwistle, who was sentenced to fifteen years in prison in 1892 for shooting Maria Clegg with intent to kill, has been released from the prison through the efforts of the young lady and they both will sail for England in a few days, where they will be married. Entwistle was in love with the young woman, but her father objected to the marriage. On the afternoon of October 6, 1891, Entwistle waited for Miss Clegg outside the Massachusetts mills, and fired four shots from a revolver at her. He intended to kill his wife, but was prevented. After a long illness the young woman recovered.

The gorgonia, or fan corals, are found in every sea.

LAW AND THE LIBEL.

Argument of the Case of Editor Charles A. Dana.

MR. BARTLETT'S VIEWS.

Opposition to the Warrant of Removal to the District of Columbia.

QUESTIONS INVOLVING LIBERTY

Claims That a Decision in the Case Will Affect All the People and the Press.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—Argument upon the application for warrant of removal of the case of Charles A. Dana from this city to the District of Columbia was resumed before Judge Brown in the United States District Court this afternoon. Franklin Bartlett spoke first for the defense. In opening Bartlett said the question of the indictment had been gone so fully into by his colleague, Mr. Root, it left very little for him to say on the subject.

He said: "If your Honor please, a great deal of the ground which my learned colleague, Mr. Root, covered yesterday in his able argument must necessarily be gone over to a certain extent by me in my argument this morning, and it may be well that one argument may tread upon the other, but in discussing the animus of the prosecution, and throwing some light upon the article which contained the alleged libel, and, after indicating one or two defects in the papers to show there was insufficiency to some extent, I must follow the argument of Mr. Root. I shall call the attention of your Honor to certain constitutional guarantees in the case now at bar, and I shall endeavor to convince the court that any construction such as that contended by my friend, the learned District Attorney would be fatal to these constitutional guarantees and would vitally lead to the subversion of the constitution. And then, in conclusion, I shall argue as to the meaning of the thirty-third section of the judiciary act of 1874, when incorporated and made part of the act of July 14, 1874."

"I shall discuss to a considerable extent the meaning of that act as now made part of the law of 1874, and then, in conclusion, I shall call the attention of your Honor to a contemporaneous constitution of that act or section as made part of that act which will make it impossible for your Honor or any court in this country to hold that there is any power under the act of 1874 to remove the distinguished gentleman whom I have the honor to represent, or any other citizen of the State of New York, or of any State in the Federal Union to the District of Columbia for trial under an indictment for libel."

Mr. Bartlett, after referring to the alleged defects in the indictment, read from a copy of the paper containing the alleged libel, and said: "The word 'dishonest,' used in connection with the whole article, is the same as it would have been in an ordinary article; that is, as if the article were inspired by malice and vindictiveness, showing the party indicated was a dishonest man."

"It might be well for the court to inquire as to the quo animo of this prosecutor. By it they charge Mr. Dana with libel in publishing this article. It may be well for your Honor to consider, and for the people of this country to consider, the quo animo of the prosecutor in the District of Columbia, or the person inspiring the prosecution."

"One objection to this affidavit is that the District Attorney swears of his own knowledge as to the commission of this offense. He does not swear positively that any offense was committed. He simply swears upon information and belief."

"He swears on deponents' informations, and that the grounds of his belief are derived from the reading of said indictment and the bench warrants, and on that statement in the affidavit he charges the positive commission of a crime. It should set forth facts and circumstances which are relied upon to prove the charges."

"Those facts and circumstances should be within the knowledge of the party making the affidavit by a more formal verification. Let me call your attention to the word of James Kent, in which he declared that one of the absolute rights of individuals and the right which has been declared by the people of this country as inherent and not a right to personal liberty and that with-out security and enjoyment of this right, there can be no civil liberty. So, I say, comprehend the great question underlying all of our arguments is the great question of the right of personal liberty."

"This issue before your Honor to-day concerns not only the distinguished gentleman, whom we have the honor to represent, but it affects every citizen of the United States. It further affects the press of the country."

BY COMMON CONSENT ONLY.

Chairman Caldwell's Ruling Relating to the Reduction of Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—Some days ago the steamboat lines plying between Puget Sound points and San Francisco and Portland announced a reduction in their second-class rates to \$12. The Northern Pacific stirred up a breeze among its connections by intimating that it was its intention to use these rates for basing purposes from the East. The matter was referred to Chairman Caldwell, and he to-day made a ruling to the effect that by the agreement of the Western lines neither the Northern Pacific nor any other line has the right to individual action in such cases. The use of steamboat rates as a basis for the Eastern terminals must, he declared, be by the common consent of all the lines interested. It is said that the Northern Pacific will accept the ruling and ignore the steamer rates if the Great Northern will do the same.

For Robbing a Postoffice.

DENVER, Colo., April 6.—Postmaster Inspector McMahon received a dispatch to-day from Inspector Waterbury at Williams, Ariz., saying that John Lyons, leader of the gang of highway robbers, burglars and safe-crackers which has been terrorizing authorities of Arizona for a year past, has been convicted of robbing the post-office at Williams, and will receive a long sentence. Inspector Waterbury says that the prisoner is one of the shrewdest thieves in the country.

The Hypnotic Murder.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 6.—The celebrated Sumner County hypnotic murder

case was decided by the Supreme Court to-day, and Anderson Gray was convicted of murder. On May 5, 1894, Thomas Patton was shot and killed near his home in Sumner County by Thomas McDonald. On trial it was shown the murder was planned by Anderson Gray, who, by "influence" he possessed over McDonald, persuaded him to kill Patton. The Supreme Court now acquits McDonald and convicts Anderson Gray.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN OF THE WORLD

Great Good Expected From the Biennial Meeting in London.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—A London letter received here to-day says preparations are well advanced for the third biennial meeting of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in London.

It will be held beginning June 19, in Queen's Hall, Langham place, under the presidency of Miss Frances Willard. The convention, it is stated, will be one of widespread importance in the work that women are accomplishing for the betterment of the world.

British women are displaying the greatest interest in the convention which will be held at the time of the national council of the British Women's Temperance Association under the presidency of Lady Henry Somerset, when some hundreds of delegates are expected to be in London.

Representatives are coming from many lands, and with the large contingent expected from the United States it is thought that the occasion of the world's meeting will be the most important that has yet taken place in London relating to the temperance cause and temperance reform.

GRAY WELCOMES THE BLUE

Veterans of the War Meet Upon Shiloh's Battlefield.

Thirty-Three Years Since Eighty Thousand Men Strive for the Mastery.

SHILOH, Tenn., April 6.—A cloudless sky greeted the thousands of blue and gray who assembled at Shiloh's little church at the thirty-third anniversary of that bloody battle. A new frame church stands where the little log church stood on that memorable day, when 80,000 men strove for the mastery. The grand stand erected for the occasion was canopied by the nation's flags.

"Welcome to the Blue and Gray" was painted on the front of the stand, while within on a blue background were the memorable words of President Grant, "Let us have peace," now become the shibboleth of the United States.

There were present to-day Generals Prentiss and Buell, General J. O. Wheeler, A. P. Stewart, General McClelland and Senator Harris were absent on account of sickness.

The exercises opened with a short speech from General Prentiss, "The hero of the hornet's nest," the hottest contested part of the battle.

Generals Wheeler and Stewart and Captain Paine, who had been assigned to the duty by a meeting of the Confederate Veterans, welcomed the boys in blue.

After a prayer by Rev. I. S. Bailey of Iowa Generals Buell and Prentiss entertained the veterans with reminiscences of the battle, going into the details of the fight and, in conclusion, congratulating all upon the good feeling that was everywhere manifested. The day was taken up with the business of the association, officers' reports and speechmaking. The crowd numbered about 10,000.

BIG FISH ARE LANDED.

Eight of the Men Indicted in New York Placed Under Arrest.

Among Them Are Two Ex-Commissioners Who Cut a Figure in Politics.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—Eight men, who were indicted yesterday by the extraordinary Grand Jury, were placed under arrest this morning. George C. Clausen, formerly the Park Commissioner, and one time president of the Public Parks, and ex-Park Commissioner Strauss, were the first to reach police headquarters. Police Captain Killilea, ex-Park Commissioner Abraham Tappen, Patrolman Hugh Cassidy, Edward F. Miley and John M. Thrall arrived soon afterward.

Superintendent Byrnes this morning suspended from duty Captain Killilea and the three patrolmen, Miley, Thrall and Cassidy. This is said to be a somewhat unusual course. Two weeks ago, Commissioner Andrews, at a meeting of the Police Board, asked for a list of men indicted who had not been suspended from duty. The list was furnished yesterday, and was discussed at the afternoon session by the board. At the time the Superintendent was directed to suspend from duty all men against whom indictments may be found.

FOR SMUGGLING DIAMONDS.

Arrest of Two Steamer Officers While Trying to Run the Game.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—Julius Hegeman, the fourth officer of the steamship Welland, and Isador Danbois, the ship's purser, were arrested to-day on the complaint of John P. Murray, an officer of the Treasury Department, on the charge of smuggling diamonds through this port on the arrival of the Welland last Friday. The men were arrested as they were leaving a jewelry-store in Maiden Lane, where they had attempted unsuccessfully to make a sale. On being searched ten large diamonds calculated to be worth \$750 were found in their possession. Bail was fixed at \$2500 each.

Bank President Day Arraigned.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—Fredrick T. Day, president of the defunct Plankinton Bank, was arraigned before Judge Walther to-day.

He is charged with accepting deposits at a time when he knew the institution to be insolvent. A plea of not guilty was entered. The case of Cashier Kooting of the South Side Savings Bank was set for trial next week.

For the Loss of His Legs.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—Charles Heaether, who sued the Baltimore and Ohio Railway for \$100,000 for the loss of both legs and the crushing of an arm in a collision in Indiana, was awarded \$30,000 by the jury after three hours' deliberation to-day.

In a Critical Condition.

DOVER, Del., April 6.—The condition of Governor Marvin is extremely critical. The chances for his recovery are remote.

IN WILLIAM'S DOMAIN

How Congratulations Were Showered Upon Prince Bismarck.

CAME BY THE THOUSAND.

During All the Excitement the Birthday of Hohenlohe Was Not Forgotten.

EFFORTS FOR BIMETALLISM.

There Has Been a Great Increase in the Exports From Germany to America.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 9.—After the excitement which marked the enthusiastic celebration of Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday at the early part of this week the end of the week appears to be unusually tame. So far as the fetes are concerned it is generally agreed that they were fully worthy of the occasion and were a complete success. Incidentally it developed that Prince Bismarck received on Monday last 8390 telegrams, with a total of 27,087 words. In addition he received 50,000 letters and about 115,000 postal cards. In spite of the excitement on Monday and Tuesday the ex-Chancellor got over his exertions very well and remained in fair health, although he appears to have aged a great deal since the death of his wife.

During the bustle of the Bismarck birthday celebration the birthday of Prince Hohenlohe, who was born March 31, 1819, was almost overlooked, but the Emperor and Empress took pains to do him honor. They both paid the Chancellor a lengthy visit and the Empress presented him with a splendid bouquet of roses and the Emperor made him a present of a gold cigar-case adorned with the imperial monogram in diamonds. At the dinner which their Majesties gave at the castle on Monday last in honor of the birthday of Prince Bismarck, Prince Hohenlohe sat at the right hand of the Emperor, who conversed cordially with him.

It was noticed on Prince Bismarck's birthday that Berlin displayed more flags and decorations than upon the occasion of Emperor William's birthday. Nearly every American house in town flew the stars and stripes. The royalist district was almost bare of decorations. An especially pleasant side of the celebrations has been the institution of a number of benevolent Bismarck funds.

In commercial and financial circles the chief interest has been directed to the extraordinary assembly of the German Commercial Congress, held on Tuesday. A speaker contended that the existing depression in husbandry must be ascribed to the reaction which naturally followed the exceptional rise in the value of agricultural property.

It was also maintained that commerce and industry had as much right as husbandry to speak on the question of currency, and an anti-bimetallistic resolution was adopted. The bimetalists in the meanwhile were not idle, and Count Burchach, supported by forty-three of his colleagues, introduced a motion in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet urging the Government to require the Chancellor to lose no time in taking steps calculated to lead to an international regulation of the currency question, with the final object of securing international bimetalism. The motion was referred to a committee.

Countess von Perponcher (nee Dross), the American lady who was arrested on the charge of perjury, is believed to be innocent. Her husband, young Count von Perponcher, son of the ex-Chief Court Marshal of Emperor William, has deposited with the authorities the sum of 120,000 marks, which was required for her bail, and is exerting himself to clear his wife's reputation. Countess von Perponcher came to Berlin from the United States, where she was married to the Count in 1893. The marriage was at first concealed because of family opposition. The mother-in-law of the Countess became suddenly ill when she heard of the arrest of the Countess and the scandal which followed. Professor Behring, the diphtheria serumist, is suffering from incipient consumption. He has just returned from Egypt and has resigned his professorship at the Halle University.

The exports to America from Germany for the quarter ending with March have risen enormously. The chief articles affected are chemicals, cloth garments, plush, velvets, silks, glassware, hosiery, lace, woolsens and sugar. Confidence in the re-established prosperity of American commerce appears to have returned. The exports from the Berlin district nearly tripled and those of Frankfurt doubled. The imports only showed a slight increase.

Henry Villard, who is now residing in Vienna, has been in Berlin this week, and simultaneously comes the announcement from the Deutsche Bank that Northern Pacific bonds, which were left unpaid in October, 1892, will be purchased under certain restrictions. The Deutsche Bank was Mr. Villard's main ally in Germany during his Northern Pacific career.

The betrothal of Miss Lewis, a wealthy young lady of New York, to Prince Carlo Isenbarg-Hirstein, is announced. The groom is an officer of a guard regiment, and his family was once a reigning one, but mediocrity at the beginning of the century. Prince Victor, the elder brother of Prince Carlo, was reported to have been engaged to Miss Hullman in 1892. Prince Carlo is handsome and moves in the fast set. He met his bride at the races near Berlin.

NOT A CASE FOR BAIL.

Pending Trial Oscar Wilde Compelled to Stay in Jail.

LONDON, Eng., April 6.—Crowds besieged the vicinity of Bow street early this morning and the Police Court was filled with interested spectators as soon as the doors opened.

All were anxious to see Oscar Wilde, whose arrest yesterday followed close upon the sensational termination of his suit for libel against the Marquis of Queensberry. C. F. Gill, who was Edward M. Carson's junior counsel in the defense of the Marquis of Queensberry, acted as prosecutor to-day for the Treasury Department. After a number of witnesses were heard, Sir John Bridges remanded Wilde until next Thursday. Counsel asked that Wilde be released on bail, but the magistrate denied the request. Counsel persisted, saying he could offer substantial bail, but Sir John Bridges replied: "This is not a case for bail at all."

The Atlantic Ocean takes its name from Mount Atlas.

TRILBY.

TRILBY FEET, Trilby hands--- Everything's Trilby these days, But the triumph of Trilbyisms are the three hats that we will place on sale during Easter week for the first time.

THE LAIRD, THE TAFFY and THE LITTLE BILLEE--- These are the TRILBY HATS.

The Laird is a silver-gray soft hat, a marvel of beauty.

We place no illustration of the hat in this advertisement for fear the same will be copied. We desire the public to see it first before our competitors have copied it. It's a beautiful and stylish hat. You'll say so yourself when you see it.

The Taffy is a maple shade, a soft material, an ideal hat. The Little Billee is a derby, and to use the slang of the day, "It's a dandy!" Entirely new---an entirely new block.

Were we like the exclusive hatters who desire to do a slow, quiet business, we would put the price at \$5 00, but not so with us. We introduce new styles and introduce 'em at popular prices so that every one can wear something new, and at the same price you pay for old humdrum styles and inferior qualities at other stores.

\$2 50 is our price for the Trilby hats, either the Laird, the Taffy or the Little Billee, and you'll only find 'em at the big store.

Put all the exclusive hat stores together and take their net sales you'll find us selling more hats than all of 'em combined.

WE ARE HATTERS TO THE MASSES.

RAPHAEL'S,

(INCORPORATED.)

9, 11, 13, and 15 Kearny St.

GREATER FRISCO'S GREAT STORE.

NEWS FROM SAN JOSE.

Fierce Fight Between a Wildcat and Hounds on the Mellot Ranch.

The Vicious Beast Vanquishes the Dogs and is Finally Killed by Their Owner.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 6.—An exciting fight between a wildcat and four hounds took place night before last on the Mellot ranch on the Bear Creek road, about seven miles from Los Gatos, in which three of the dogs were killed.

CHARMING PALO ALTO

The University Town of the County of San Mateo.

WHERE CULTURE EXISTS.

A Quiet Place That Nestles Amid the Live Oaks and Flower-Gardens.

ITS FUTURE IS PROMISING.

The Growth of the Stanford Educational Institution Will Build Up a Thriving City.

PALO ALTO, CAL., April 6.—Culture, dreamy afternoons, quiet life, flowers, spreading live oaks and a climate that one goes away to talk about characterize the town of Palo Alto, that was named after a tall tree.

Palo Alto has the distinctive characteristic of being a university town and nothing else. Stanford University gave it existence and the university will make it grow and increase in beauty and prosperity. One would travel a long way to find another university town that is so purely what it pretends to be. Rarely does anybody who is not loyal to the cardinal. It is a peculiar town, but to the visitor whose soul is attuned to its life it is alluring.

When the late Senator Stanford, who was indulgent to his own tastes, came to build a suburban home, he chose this neighborhood, and when he decided that his colossal fortune should found an institution of learning which for breadth of spirit, extent of facilities and munificence of endowment should exceed all universities of the earth, he located it here on his Palo Alto estate of 7000 acres. The location is ideal. Climate, richness of valley plain, the rolling foothills that are green in a restful way, the sheltering mountains just beyond, the picturesque scenes that the eye cannot turn to avoid, and the loveliness that nature has given to the sunshine, the landscape and the things that bloom, all give Palo Alto and its region a charm that never wears away.

The Palo Alto estate borders the county road on the west, and the main university buildings were erected nearly a mile west of the road at the end of a beautiful, broad driveway. The railroad ran close to the county road, and here across the highway it was decided that there should be a new town.

Timothy Hopkins laid it out on some of his land and from the first the deed to every lot contained a provision that if the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor were ever carried on there by any owner or lessee of the property the property should be forfeited. The town, like the big ranch, was called Palo Alto, or "tall tree," after a lofty live redwood that towers beside the neighboring bridge over San Francisco Creek.

The university opened in the fall of 1891, and about that time J. F. Parkinson, now a merchant here, established a lumberyard and started the town. Houses quickly began to go up and in a few months, with the people who came to drink at the Piarian spring, sell things or board students, the population crept up into the hundreds. The town incorporated a year ago with a population of 1000, and one of the ordinances passed by the Trustees was one rigidly prohibiting the liquor traffic, although the deeds were a sufficient guarantee that it would remain a temperance town.

The town now sprawls about the grassy plain under the trees, as if it were reveling in its abundance of room. It is yet an open forest of live oaks, and the magnificent trees find themselves undisturbed in streets, sidewalks and doorways. They screen one part of the town from another, and long streets dotted with pretty cottages and pretentious residences run in various directions through the groves. Everything looks neat and new, for even weather stains have not had time to appear. About these homes are pretty lawns, with walks, flowers and shrubs. Tastefulness appears to be universal, as is to be expected.

In these attractive homes live many professors, who prefer Palo Alto to the residence section of the university campus. In these residences one meets first a charming and perhaps inexpensive display of artistic furnishing and coziness, and next books and books. The social life is quietly delightful. Other homes are for people who have come here for suburban residence, or to educate their children, and of course the tasteful and cultured spirit of the university town has touched them with its grace. Lots of these pretty places are boarding-houses, for the percentage of boarding-places is remarkably high.

Boarding and sheltering students and instructors is the chief business of Palo Alto. None of these people are in a hurry to get rich, for the atmosphere keeps all boarding rates away down. Their range is from \$15 to \$25 a month for board and room, and is exactly adapted to the demands. Only a quarter of the 1200 students and many instructors light their lamps here. Among the larger buildings are four fraternity houses, where students live on the club plan.

The business street looks neat and new, and some quite extensive stores adapt their window displays of candies, temperance drinks, reading matter, stationery, raw eating material and house wares to the modest and well understood tastes of professors' wives, boarding-house keepers, boys with books and co-eds with soulful eyes.

Next to the boarding-houses, the buses do the biggest business. They swarm about the depot as each of the numerous trains come in and carry students and visitors to the university. The ride costs a student 5 cents, and a visitor 10 or 25 cents, according to his looks and the degree in which he is a stranger. Before a great while an electric road will circle around the towns of Palo Alto, Mayfield, Menlo Park and the university campus, and then the buses will go.

There are more smart people riding bicycles here than in any community of its size on earth. The superb roads, the good bicycle climate and the fact that it is a place of mile distances have brought this about. Most of the professors and an immense number of the students, both boys and girls, go fitting about on the noiseless wheels and stick them about every door and building. President Jordan remains an exception. He rides a fine dark bay horse and daily canthers through the town or off into the foothills.

Going to evening lectures at the university chapel, literary and scientific circles

and amateur entertainments is an important feature of the flow of life, and delightful little social gatherings are frequent. The town is convenient to San Francisco and San Jose, and lovely drives radiate from the town.

The town itself has two high-grade preparatory schools. One is Manzanita Hall, for boys, conducted by Professor Frank Cramer, and the other is Castelleja Hall, a private school for girls, conducted by the Misses Fletcher and Pearson. There is a fine private kindergarten and a high school, supported by popular subscription and low tuition fees, which supplements the public school.

A number of enterprising ladies have just taken the town in hand and are doing greatly to its beauty. Through the efforts of Mrs. C. W. Decker and Mrs. J. W. Dayan an improvement club was formed exclusively of ladies a short time ago. They are now having palms, umbrellas and other sub-tropical plants set out along the whole length of University avenue, and they are going to turn the neighborhood of the depot grounds into a beautiful little park. Dr. Jordan recently lectured for the benefit of the club, and there are to be entertainments in the near future by students and other amateurs to pay for more palms and flowers for the public good. The moral tone of the place is naturally on as high a plane as its intellectual. In its government university people are large factors. The trustees are Joseph Hutchinson, B. Parkinson, Emory Smith, professor of horticulture at the university, Professor Frank Cramer and W. F. Warren.

The Bank of Palo Alto and two large lively stables are among the business features.

There are four church organizations and a prosperous building and loan association. B. F. Hall, the druggist, is of the prominent progressive citizens.

Morris & Mershon, real estate agents, say that the valley road, when it comes, will undoubtedly stimulate the growth of the town greatly.

Quite a number of new buildings will go up this season. One of the greatest needs of the town is a pretty and adequate depot building worthy of the place and its beautiful surroundings.

Palo Alto has a promising future, but it is now tied up by the Government suit against the Stanford estate for \$15,000,000. When that estate is released Mrs. Stanford will at once expand the scope and facilities of the university. Then there will be rapid growth and a greatly increased enrollment at the university. As the town is practically a part of the university it will keep pace with it. It is unquestioned that in a few years Stanford University will have the largest income of any educational institution in the world, as its endowments amount to anywhere between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

So the probabilities of Palo Alto's future may be easily guessed at.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Prophet Smith and Son Pre- side Over the Conference.

Some Revelations of an Interesting Nature Are Expected Later On.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—In their new stone church at Independence the members of the Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints met in annual conference to-day. It will last ten days. About 600 members are present. The conference was called to order by Elder Alexander Smith. He at once read a resolution that Joseph Smith Jr., son of the great prophet, act as first vice-president of the conference. It was adopted without debate, and the venerable head of the reorganized church, Joseph Smith Jr., assumed charge. F. L. Sheely of Massachusetts, M. H. Bond of Pennsylvania and Robert Elden of Missouri were named as a committee on credentials.

The hymn, "Redeemer of Israel," was sung by the choir, and thus the conference was formally opened. A number of the delegates from the different missions were called upon to give the conference their views upon the work done during the last year.

Their reports were uniformly to the effect that work had been encouraging, and that their labors had been attended with success. The reports of the committee on credentials developed that there was no dispute as to the delegates. At noon the conference adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

It will be some time before the conference reaches the interesting part of its work. Revelations of the gravest import are expected, but the hereditary head of the church will be too busy for a few days to pay much attention to this particular feature of the conference. There are delegates present from the New England States, New York, New Mexico, Canada and Great Britain and Australia. The afternoon session, like that of the forenoon, was devoted to clearing up the press of business which had accumulated since the last conference a year ago.

Cheap Fare for Drummers.
CHICAGO, ILL., April 6.—The Atchison and Rock Island roads to-day gave joint notice of their intention to make a rate of one fare for the round trip from Chicago and other points on the railroad lines for the annual meeting of the Travelers' Protective Association, to be held at San Antonio, Tex., June 3.

Mantell Must Pay Alimony.
NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—The motion to commit Robert B. Mantell for contempt for failing to pay his wife the alimony awarded her under the decree of divorce which was granted July 17, 1893, has been granted by Judge Heekman in Supreme Court chambers. The arrears amount to \$3520.

Death of a Spokane Banker.
NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—Anthony M. Gannon, 60 years old, a merchant of Spokane Falls, Wash., was found dead in his room at the Stuyvesant House to-day. The coroner found that he died from natural causes. He was president of the Spokane Falls National Bank.

Burglars Use Dynamite.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 6.—Burglars entered the National Bank at Sherrille last night, and wrecked the safe with dynamite. The bank officials cannot yet give an estimate of the amount of plunder obtained.

For Forgery Checks.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 6.—John R. Maxwell, a prominent stock-shipper of Republic Junction, was arrested yesterday for forging checks in payment for stock which he bought in Kansas and shipped here.

Delaware's Senatorial Deadlock.
DOVER, DEL., April 6.—But one ballot was taken for Senator to-day. It resulted: Higgins 9, Addicks 5, Massey 4, Pennwill 1, Ridgely 10, Bayard 1.

GRATIFIES THEM ALL.

Envoys From Brazil Say Farewell to the President.

KIND WORDS EXCHANGED

Significance of the Settlement of the Argentine Boundary Dispute.

HUMANE METHODS APPROVED.

Cleveland Speaks Wisely on the Wisdom of International Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Baron Rio Branco and General Cerqueira, the special Brazilian plenipotentiaries who represented the case of that country in the arbitration of the boundary contention with the Argentine Republic, presented their letters of recall to President Cleveland to-day and said farewell. These plenipotentiaries were accompanied by the attaches of the legation and were presented by Acting Secretary Uhl in the blue room.

While the speeches exchanged were rather out of the usual order, in view of the character of the mission the remarks of the President in response to Baron Rio Branco, who acted as spokesman for the Brazilians, were significant where they touched on arbitration, having in mind the efforts now being made to induce Great Britain to submit her boundary dispute with Venezuela to this method of settlement. The Brazilians were represented in gold medals and embroidery and medals and ribbons, in marked contrast to the black attire of the President and Secretary Uhl. After the formal presentation Baron Rio Branco said:

"Mr. President: The award rendered by your Excellency on the boundary question submitted for arbitration by my Government and that of the Argentine Republic under the treaty of the 7th of September, 1889, has fulfilled the object of the special missions which, during nearly two years, I have had the good fortune to discharge in conjunction with General Cerqueira near your Excellency. Thus I have the honor to present two letters from the President of the United States of Brazil, in one of which he expresses his appreciation and that of the Brazilian nation for the gracious solicitude with which your Excellency, in the midst of grave duties pertaining to your high office, examined and determined the questions submitted to your decision, and in the other of which he gives notice of the recall of the two Ministers on the special mission intrusted with the advocacy of the rights of Brazil. The solution of this ancient controversy was certainly a happy and honorable event for the two friendly nations which had recourse to the enlightened and impartial judgment of your Excellency.

"The congratulations between the Presidents of the two republics clearly demonstrate that your Excellency's decision was received in both with satisfaction, inasmuch as by the removal of a cause of possible discord and complication it acts powerfully toward the conservation of peace and good neighborhood between the two nations. It is gratifying to be able to record this new triumph of the principle of reasonable and humane international arbitration, the practice of which, always earnestly advocated by the United States, has become more frequent every day, and marks one of the greatest advances in the law of nations."

To the thanks of the plenipotentiary the President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: It is very gratifying to me to receive from your hands the letter whereby the President of the United States of Brazil expresses in his name and that of the people of Brazil the appreciation of my action in consenting to consider and determine the question of boundaries between that country and the Argentine Republic, which was presented to me as arbitrator by the joint choice of the two countries concerned.

"The United States has long and earnestly advocated the resort to international arbitration in the settlement of difficulties which may not be amenable to the ordinary methods of diplomatic treatment, and especially for the adjustment of controversies depending largely upon historical facts and determinable upon competent evidence and under rules akin to those which obtain in judicial procedure. Tending their example as they have done on many occasions by themselves resorting to this honorable and humane form of the United States, through its chief magistrate, could do no less than give its assistance to other friendly states in furthering a like disposition of controversies arising between them, and hence it was not alone a gratifying pleasure to me to assume the grave personal responsibility tendered to me by Brazil and the Argentine Republic, but there was also in a high sense the fulfillment of an international duty toward two friendly states which it behooved the President of the United States to perform in the interest of good relationship of the western hemisphere.

"During the long period of my consideration of the interesting questions involved in the Missions boundary dispute it has been my fortune to maintain agreeable personal relations with the envoys of the two countries who had been intrusted by their respective Governments with the presentation of their cases and the evidence and arguments in support thereof. Now that their labors and mine in this regard are ended and the duty that has called you hither is appropriately closed, it becomes my duty to receive your letters of recall prior to your return to your own country. I trust that you and your esteemed colleague, General Cerqueira, will carry with you no less agreeable memories than those you leave here in official and social circles. To the friendly assurances heretofore given of the attachment of the Government and my countrymen for the sister republic of South America, I am gratified at the opportunity to add renewed expressions, and I beg that upon your return to your country you will convey to the President of the United States of Brazil my best wishes that peace and prosperity may long be the portion of that country."

STARCH WORKS DESTROYED.

Fire Sweeps Through Buildings Covering Ten Acres.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 6.—The American Starch Works, with buildings covering ten acres, burned to-day. The plant was being run day and night on account of a rush. In the dryroom, on the fourth floor, the flames were first discovered.

Water mains in the buildings were disabled because they could not be reached, and the pipes being burned off weakened the pressure from without. In fifty minutes the building was wrecked and \$200,000 had gone up in smoke. The amount of insurance, as far as can be ascertained, is \$85,000. Seventy-five thousand bushels of corn were destroyed. One watchman is missing and is supposed to be burned. Another had a narrow escape. The works were owned by the Mooneys of Louisville and Cincinnati and were not in the trust.

FOR CHEAP TELEPHONES.

The New Syndicate Promises to Take Them From the List of Luxuries.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 6.—John S. Rannels, the wealthy Chicago attorney, formerly chief counsel for the Pullman Company, and whose name had been connected with the big telephone syndicate deal admitted to-day that he is a member of the syndicate which is to enter the field against the Bell Company.

"It is true," said he, "that I am a member of the syndicate, and that the preliminary arrangements have all been consummated. I will go further and say that I am glad to be included among the elect, for there are, in my opinion, vast possibilities in the telephone field. This is not a fight against a corporation, a local company or a patent. It is a fight for a project, which is to cut the telephone from the list of luxuries and to give each householder the privilege of talking to his family and friends when they happen to be in the country at a nominal cost."

PLUNDERED A PREACHER.

More Crimes Committed by the Oklahoma Train-Robbers.

The Robbed Divine Started in Pursuit and His Body Was Riddled With Bullets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—A special to the Star from Hennessey, O. T., says: Three Dover train-robbers are still at large. One has disappeared and is supposed to have died from wounds received at the hands of the United States Marshal Thursday.

Last evening the remainder of the gang escaped from the brush where they were surrounded by deputies and went to the house of Rev. Mr. Godfrey, a Baptist preacher, and demanded supper. After obtaining it they robbed the preacher of his money and valuables, took two of his best horses and rode away.

After the robbers had gone Godfrey mounted another horse and started in pursuit. His body was found this morning about five miles from home riddled with bullets.

The farmers have organized a posse of about 100, and with the Deputy Marshals are giving the outlaws a close chase. They are now in the Gloss Mountains, where good hiding-places can be found. If it is possible for the posse to locate them there is not the slightest doubt that they will be strung up to the nearest tree. Godfrey leaves a widow and several children.

HENNESSY, O. T., April 6.—The dead robber has been identified as one of the old Dalton gang and one of the men who held up the Santa Fe train at Silvia, Kans., last November. The description tallies, even to marks on his hand, his teeth and a rupture, which was attended by a physician in Kansas just before the hold-up at Silvia.

Little Rock's Spring Meeting.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 6.—The spring meeting of the Little Rock Jockey Club closed to-day. The track was heavy and the attendance good.

Six furlongs, Frank Gayle won, Maggie Gary second, Morphy third. Time, 1:16.4. Five furlongs, Concession won, Montgomery second, Fasig third. Time, 1:04.4. One and a half miles, Jockey Club stakes, walkover for Henry Young.

One mile, Wanderer won, Wahatchie second, Upman third. Time, 1:46. Five and a half furlongs, Josephine won, Shield Bearer second, Darza third. Time, 1:10.4.

New York Methodist Conference.
KINGSTON, N. Y., April 6.—The fourth day of the New York Methodist conference was mainly devoted to routine business. Bishop Newman spoke on "Practical Homiletics, or How to Make a Sermon," this morning.

Dr. Hartzell spoke of the work of the "Practical Agents and Southern Educational Society," reminding the conference of the growing competition of the Roman Catholic Church among the negro children of the South.

Death of a Pastor.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 6.—The Rev. Hermann Holzner, for years pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, died to-day.

A WOMAN LETTER-CARRIER.

Mrs. Ann Hawkins Acted for Thirty-Two Years in That Capacity.

Mrs. Ann Hawkins, whose death at Cutsey, near Castleford, is announced, had a remarkable career. She was a native of Pontefract, and from the time of the Queen's coronation, in 1837, till 1893, she fulfilled the office of town letter-carrier, and discharged the duties single-handed. She was never known to be absent from her duties from sickness during the whole of her period of services. Through the interest of the late Lord Houghton and Mr. Childers, who then represented Pontefract in Parliament, Mrs. Hawkins' services to the country were brought before the notice of the then Postmaster-General, and for about twenty-seven years past she has been in receipt of a well-earned pension. Prior to the introduction of railways into the district, letters were delivered in Pontefract by postboys meeting the mail coaches proceeding north and south at regular intervals, and some bags of letters and newspapers, which contained as many as fifty or sixty missives daily, were considered a good average in Mrs. Hawkins' time. Mrs. Hawkins wore a singular waterproof garb in wet weather, and carried the letters in a small covered basket, protected by waterproof covering. She had delivered many of Parliamentary elections in her capacity as postwoman.—Yorkshire Post.

Some Errors of the Wire.

The telegraph has indulged in many witticisms at the expense of the members of the Houses of Parliament. It has transformed a classical allusion to "Cato and Brutus" into "Cats and Brutes"; the celebrated "Cato" into "Cato the late Mr. W. E. Foster in a speech on his Irish policy, 'mauvais sujets et village ruffians' into 'wandering savages and village ruffians'; 'tried in the balance and found wanting' into 'tried in the balance and found panting'; 'the cow was cut into halves' into 'the cow was cut into calves'; and 'the militia is a great constitutional force' into 'the militia is a great constitutional farce.'—Macmillan's Magazine.

LEAK ON DECISIONS.

Supreme Court Justices Aroused to a Keen Pitch.

LAST STRAW IS BROKEN.

Copies Hawked About Among the Correspondents at the Capital.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS NEXT.

Some One May Suffer by the Premature Report in the Income Tax Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The publication of the Supreme Court decision in the income tax case by the Chicago Tribune this morning is the talk of Washington to-night. The Justices will, of course, not have anything to say either in affirmation or denial of the correctness of the publication, but it is known that they had a meeting to-day and were very angry. Some time ago decisions of the court on the Bates refrigerator case and the Oakland water-front case were anticipated by the press, and Washington and other Eastern newspapers have been caustic in their criticism of the Justices for allowing information of so important a character to leak out.

Again, on March 28 and April 1 the CALL and one or two papers in the East printed dispatches to the effect that the court was evenly divided in the tax case, four being in favor of the income tax and four against it, and that Justice Field was one of the dissenters. These reports were afterward taken up by other papers, and it has been rumored for several days that the Justices were in a mood to cite several newspaper correspondents for contempt.

It is expected to-night that the publication of the text of the income tax decision in Chicago this morning will be the straw to break the camel's back, and that the court, galled to anger by newspaper criticism, will endeavor to stop these leaks by instituting proceedings for contempt. It was reported to-night that Chief Justice Fuller said: "I will wait until this morning's Chicago Tribune reaches Washington, and if its publication of the decision is correct in verbiage or substance some one will be punished. This prying into our deliberations must be stopped."

It is understood that R. E. Patterson, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, purchased a proof sheet of the decision. They have been hawked around Washington newspaper offices for several days. They were offered to correspondents of the New York Herald, New York Times and St. Louis Globe-Democrat and other papers, but their correspondents were doubtful of their genuineness and refused to purchase them, especially as \$1000 was the price asked. The Supreme Court decisions are not printed at the Government Printing office, but are set up by private establishments, the proprietors being in the confidence of the Justices and a trusted man. He sets the type himself and runs off the proof sheets, instead of allowing his compositors and pressmen to do it. The supposition is that his sheets were stolen by one of his employees and sold by a third party.

Several years ago a copy of a Supreme Court decision was obtained in this way and sold to the New York Herald and Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Since the publication of President Arthur's annual message in advance of delivery by a Chicago paper, the Government has taken great care that no President's message should get out again. It is delivered by the President to Foreman Bryan, and he gives it out in such small "takes" that no part handled by any one compositor would give an idea of the purport of the general tenor of the whole message or of any part of it. The form is made up by Foreman Bryan himself, and he also runs the copies off on the press, after which they are locked up in the safe and the form is "typed."

But the Supreme Court did not dare trust its decisions to the care of the Public Printer. It is thought that the court may change the verbiage of its decision, although, of course, the decision itself will not be modified in any way as the result of this premature publication. It is reported to-night that correspondents of Chicago, San Francisco and New York papers will be cited for contempt for anticipating the decisions, but as yet none of them have received notice of any such action by the court.

THE HERO OF THE DAY.

Ex-Congressman Livingston Makes a Great Hit in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Advices from Venezuela state that ex-Congressman Livingston of Georgia is the hero of the day there, and that it would not be surprising if his statue were erected on the public square at Caracas, alongside that of ex-President Monroe, as an exponent of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Livingston introduced the resolution which passed Congress, directing the State Department to intercede between Great Britain and Venezuela for a settlement of their troubles.

He also made a speech on the subject, sounding the Monroe doctrine. The speech, it seems, struck a popular chord in Venezuela.

Movements of Warships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The Monterey sailed yesterday for Callao, Peru. She will stop at all of the principal ports of the Central and Southern coast along her route. The San Francisco has sailed from Palermo, Italy, for Smyrna, and the Marblehead from Gibraltar for Beyrout to protect American missionaries in that section of Turkey.

His Commission Canceled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Secretary Morton has canceled the honorary commission issued to W. E. von Johansen of California, who is about to go to Berlin in connection with the proposed expedition for the display of California products in that port.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The President was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland in his drive into the city yesterday to attend the Cabinet meeting. Postmaster-General Wilson was present for the first time and there was a full attendance.

Suits Against Railroads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Secretary Smith to-day sent a letter to the

Attorney-General requesting that suit be instituted against the Southern Pacific to secure title to the United States of a small tract of land in the Los Angeles (Cal.) district. A similar recommendation is made regarding the A. and P. Company in the Harrison (Ark.) district.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Another Batch of Pensions and Some Increases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Pensions have been granted: California—Original—John J. Sherer, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles. Increase—John Baker, Windsor, Sonoma County. Reissue—Joseph L. Cobb, San Francisco, George W. Wayne, Lower Lake, Lake County. Mexican war widows—Anna M. Platt, Butte County.

Original—William H. Gragg, Yountville, Napa County; Dennis Corbett, Vallejo, Solano County; Emery B. Belden, Los Angeles.

Additional—Horace Dresser, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles.

Increase—Daniel Wilson, Riverside. Reissue and increase—John T. Marshall, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles. Original widow—Anna Larch, Kernville, Kern County.

Oregon: Original—William J. Wiggs, Rock Creek, Lynn County. Original widow—Hannan McFerron, Brownsville, Lynn County. Reissue—John W. Schmidt, Fruitland, Marion County.

Washington: Original—Gilbert M. Warde, Oakville, Chehalis County; F. M. Munson, Shelton, Mason County. Increase—J. G. Chambers, Tacoma, Pierce County; Reissue—George Frazier, Cherry Valley, King County; John W. Holman, Dayton, Columbia County. Additional—Charles W. Robbins, Medical Lake, Spokane County.

NOT TO CALL CONGRESS.

President Cleveland Determined Not to Cause an Extra Session.

Nothing Definitely Known in Reference to the Decision on the Income Tax Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The attention of several members of the Cabinet was called to-day to the publication of the Supreme Court decision on the income tax, but they declined to express any opinion thereon, on the ground that it would be manifestly improper to discuss any opinions of the court, at least until they had been officially promulgated.

From another but entirely authentic source it was learned that whatever the decision of the court may be, the President will not call an extra session of Congress, and even should the decision declare the law to be wholly unconstitutional, the President will adhere to his determination to not call Congress together, and will so announce. All efforts to secure from members of the Supreme Court either authoritative confirmation or denial of the publication proved unavailing.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, when told of the publication to-day, said: "It may be that a portion of the law may not be sustained. I consider there is a possibility of such a result, but I do not know anything, and do not believe any one outside of the court knows a thing about it. But suppose it should be true that that portion of the law regarding rents and municipal bonds should prove to be, in the opinion of the court, unconstitutional, the law will not be materially impaired. It will still afford immense revenue. Estimates that are made are entirely too low on the amount of revenue which would be derived from the law as a whole. Instead of its including from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000, it will add \$50,000,000, \$75,000,000, or even \$100,000,000 to the revenue."

Senator Harris of the Finance Committee declined to discuss the question, as also did Senator Jones of Arkansas.

Senator Peffer expressed the opinion that if incomes from rent and bonds should be eliminated, the efficiency of the law will be materially crippled. "Leaving out the consideration of the question of tax on bonds," he said, "rent is the most important one when we consider that a third of the farmers in the country are renters; that 52 per cent of the entire population of the country at large and 77 per cent of people living in cities of over 100,000 population are also thus classed, and in New York City the percentage of renters is 94. Such a decision would result in a great spread of population."

The Supreme Court is in consultation to-day as usual on Saturdays, but it cannot be learned whether the income tax opinion has been prepared or will be handed down on Monday.

General Farnsworth Paralyzed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—General J. B. Farnsworth of Albany, N. Y., an intimate friend of Senator Hill, was stricken with paralysis at the Arlington Hotel and his condition is so very serious that the worst is feared. His wife had been staying at the hotel for some time.

Teachers in Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—President Cleveland has approved the amendment to the civil service regulations relating to the employment of teachers in Indian schools.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

English People Are Kept Busy With Several Scandals.

YET THEY CRITICIZE US.

Londoners Interested in the Movements of William Waldorf Astor.

COLLAPSE OF A GOLD MINE.

Patti Will Make Another "Farewell" Appearance at a Greatly Reduced Salary.

LONDON, Eng., April 6.—With the Wilde-Queensberry and Russell vs. Russell cases in the court, the burning to death of a woman in Ireland under extraordinary circumstances by her husband and other relatives on the ground that she was bewitched, the shooting of a girl by her lover in the streets of London and the man's subsequent suicide, one would have thought that the English press had enough to do in correcting its own morals this week. But these events have not disturbed the usual self-sufficient tendency to lecture the United States. The Daily News and other newspapers attribute the result of the Chicago election entirely to the work of Messrs. Stead and Burns.

The mining market has been excited by a telegram from the Earl of Fingall announcing the collapse of the Londonderry gold mine, in which Colonel North, the "Nitrate King," is interested. The peculiar part of the affair is that insiders have been selling heavily for several days. The decline represents a loss of \$3,500,000 to the shareholders.

The movements and concerns of William Waldorf Astor have not been such common property in London as Londoners would like. Mr. Astor has built himself for an office a gem of a building on the embankment, which sports a resplendent gilded weather-vane in the form of an old-time ship similar to those in which Lord Byron first passed the narrow straits. But beyond these externals, the possession of Cliveden and the Pall Mall publications, London does not know anything like sufficient to satisfy London's curiosity. The Pall Mall Budget has ceased to be, notwithstanding that it was paying its way and Mr. Astor had a number of offers to purchase it. All of these were refused and the reason assigned by the press is that the Budget was the late Mrs. Astor's favorite paper and its appearance was painful to the family.

Sir Augustus Harris will have an Easter opera season at Drury Lane. The operas will be given in English and popular prices will prevail, the stalls being \$1.75. A start will be made with "Bohemian Girl," which will be followed by "Faust," "Carmen," "Cavalleria" and others. Among the artists will be the well-known Patti, Moody, Montiel, John and Esther Palmer and Mrs. O'Mara. Mr. Child, Richard Green and Mr. Brookbank. Messrs. Clover and Seppilli will conduct. There will be a thoroughly adequate chorus. Among the artists already engaged by Sir Augustus Harris for his forthcoming Italian opera season, which is to open at Covent Garden May 13, are Adelina Patti, Melba, Clive, Emma Eames, Sofiaand Guila Ravogli, Olitska, Florence Montiel, Hassella Simbrich, Ralph and Jaumeister. For the six performances in which Mme. Patti will appear she is to receive \$12,000, rather moderate for Patti, whose ordinary terms are \$3000 for a single performance. She probably consented to a reduction on taking a quantity, and then the diva is sure of her money. To support Patti and the others Sir Augustus has engaged the following gentlemen: Jan and Edouard de Reszke, Messrs. Tamagno, De Lucia, Alvarez, Ancona, Corsi, Pessinali, Binnaldi, Pini-Corsi, David Bispham, Plapcon, Arimondi, Richard Green Albers, Castlemayer and Joseph O'Mara.

Among the works to be produced are Massenet's "Nanon," "Tristan and Isolde," "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet" and "Falstaff." Wagner will be well represented, and English composers will include Mr. Cowen and Dr. Stanford. One or two of Rossini's works will probably be revived, and Patti will be heard in "Crispino la Comare." There will be the usual large orchestra and chorus, and the conductors will be Signor M. Macnicelli and Signor Berghini. Before the end of the season Henry Irving proposes to revive several of his old successes. Occasions will also be taken to present "Don Quixote," the story of Waterloo. Sarah Bernhardt has accepted a new play by M. Armand d'Artois and Guyot, with the intention of producing it during her American tour in 1895-96. It is entitled "La Belle Madame Montbrun," and has a part for Bernhardt which will offer great opportunities.

Cissy Graham produced a new musical farce entitled "All Aboard" at Portsmouth last Monday, which is the joint work of Owen Hall and J. T. Tanner, with music by Frederick Ross.

Litigation is promised, according to the papers, over the score of Teddy Solomon's large concerted work. A lady who was in his confidence during the latter part of his life, is in possession of the score and claims it. The composer's widow asserts the score to be hers, and is taking legal measures to obtain it. A company is in process of formation, with a proposed capital of \$1,200,000 to run the Covent Garden Theater as an opera-house. If the money can be secured the Duke of Bedford, owner of the property, will probably relinquish his chair.

The Marquis of Lorne has again appeared to the world of letters, not with poems or other flights of fancy, but as the author of an accurate and reliable guide to Windsor Castle. "King Arthur," at the Lyceum, shows signs of waning popularity. Henry Irving will shortly produce a triple bill, "Phenore," by Gons, a one-act version of Don Quixote, and the story of Waterloo, previously referred to.

Forbes Robertson will take the Lyceum when Henry Irving goes to America. Robertson will take that theater in September with a new play by Henry A. Jones, in which Marion Terry will play the part of the heroine.

The warden and head master of Bradfield College is preparing a performance of the "Alcestis" of Euripides, which will be given in the open air in the original Greek on the afternoons of June 11, 12 and 13. The theater will be in the grounds of the college on the same spot where the "Antigone" of Sophocles was given five years ago and the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus in 1892.

Affairs in India.

CALCUTTA, India, April 6.—A dispatch from Simla says the reconnaissance by the British troops beyond Malakand Pass has resulted in ascertaining that Umra Khan, prior to the commencement of hostilities,

captured two British officers and eight Sepoys on the way to Chitral. All the prisoners were well treated. The British garrison at Chitral is reported safe and to have an ample supply of provisions. The head men of the tribes who defended Malakand Pass are disposed to yield.

COLLAPSE OF A HOTEL.

Thirty Workmen Buried in the Ruins of the Flimsy Structure.

NINI NOVGOROD, RUSSIA, April 6.—A hotel in course of construction collapsed here to-day, burying thirty workmen. Several bodies have been recovered. The architect of the hotel, who was placed in the theater of the collapsed last year, committed suicide after the disaster.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

The Suicide of Mitchell Cohan, a Young Cutter, Who Was Despondent.

Mitchell Cohan, a cutter employed by A. Shirek & Co., committed suicide at his home, 1717 Sutter street, last evening, by shooting himself in the head. The cause of his suicide was evidently despondency, for he was frequently attacked by nervous disorders, which left him for the time being practically insane.

For two years the young man had enjoyed good health, but latterly his nervous trouble began to grow upon him and he became very despondent. He told friends that he would have to go out of business altogether unless he could regain his health. On Friday night he had a severe nervous attack, and for a time was delirious.

It passed off, however, and last night he seemed in good spirits. He was sitting in the parlor talking to some friends, when he suddenly became uneasy and left the room. Soon after the people in the house heard a sound on running upstairs they found him dead. He had left a short note addressed to his father and mother, in which he said it was better he should die and saying good-by to them.

His father, James Cohan, a sister to the suicide of last night, took carbolic acid at the same house on Sutter street and died soon after. Sickness and despondency were the causes assigned in her case.

Mitchell Cohan was 24 years old. He was the son of David Cohan of the cloak firm of S. Solomon & Co., whose place of business is on Powell street.

NO REAL OPERA COMPANY.

How A. Lapizondo Aroused the Spanish Colony's Sympathy.

And the Bush-Street Theater Will Not Resound With Music To-Night.

For the last week neat little placards have adorned the bulletin boards announcing that the Compania de Opera Espanola (the Spanish Opera Company) would give a grand representation this evening of two popular Spanish operas, "La Gallina Ciega," and "La Gran Via."

Tickets were printed in this attractive style:

NEW BUSH ST. THEATER
COMPANIA DE OPERA ESPANOLA
DOMINGO, 7 DE ABRIL DE 1895.
Representacion de la zarzuela
"LA GALLINA CIEGA"
"LA GRAN VIA"
Fila No. 3 Right Orquesta \$1.00 No....

The tickets sold like hotcakes, for the members of the Spanish colony were anxious to see two remarkably bright operas. They were also anxious to help out in distress, and A. Lapizondo, a Spaniard well known in the San Francisco colony, told a touching story of the "Compania de Opera Espanola."

It was composed, he said, of splendid artists, who had been stranded at Mazatlan, and all it wanted was money to bring it to San Francisco. A. Lapizondo took such a deep interest in the sad plight of the stranded singers that he and a sophisticated young Mexican, who shared his feelings of kindly pity, made a house-to-house visitation to sell enough tickets to bring the Spanish artists to this city.

The company did not send on an advance agent, but all its business was transacted in the name of R. Catalan. Lapizondo engaged the Bush-street Theater, not for himself, but for R. Catalan, the printing was done on credit to R. Catalan, and the posters were distributed in the same manner.

Who is R. Catalan? asked members of the Spanish colony, and the people who had bills against him put the question to Lapizondo with a touch of anxiety. But Lapizondo always answered them by saying that Catalan, the manager of the Spanish Opera Company, would come when the prima donnas, and tenors, and basses, and the chorus, and orchestra, and all the rest, of the first-class artists appeared at the Bush-street Theater, and in the meantime he had the money and was responsible.

Late last night R. Catalan had not materialized, and Lapizondo and his soft-voiced friend had vanished as if into the air. There was no Spanish Opera Company among the arrivals in town, in fact the best informed people said there had never been one stranded at Mazatlan, and that those patrons of the Bush-street Theater who had bought seats and boxes for the grand representations only had bits of yellow pasteboard for their pains.

"Are you thinking of buying tickets?" said one well-known member of the Spanish colony last night when questioned on the subject. "If you are, don't do it—the performance will never come off. Lapizondo has fooled people right along. He is a handsome fellow, with a fine voice, and every one thought because he could sing he had got a whole troupe of people back of him who could do the same."

"There never was such a man as Catalan, except that Lapizondo is a native of Catalonia, in Spain, and as Catalan means a native of Catalonia he thought the word would suit for the occasion."

Signor A. P. Alvarez, editor of El Comercio, touched by the story of his stranded compatriot in Mazatlan, has given considerable space in the columns of his paper to advance notices of the opera company. He has also inserted their advertisements, which have not been paid for.

"The whole business is a fake," he exclaimed. "Lapizondo seemed a good sort of fellow and if never struck any of us with his tales of woe about the stranded company were pure inventions. He has been connected with several opera organizations himself and sang here once with an Italian opera company, but the last time he appeared in San Francisco was at the People's Palace."

"It just happened in this way. He worked on our sympathies to buy the tickets, showed us long lists of singers we had never heard of, but that some people believed in, and then he suddenly became coming curious he added:

"This reflects on the good faith of Spaniards if the performance does not take place, and I fear it will not. In that event he is a handsome fellow, with a fine voice, and he beat the air with his hand, as if he was chasing an imaginary foe, 'the next number of El Comercio will know how to deal with these people.'"

IT HASGOT PROTO'S TURN.

TheStable Companion to Crescendo Took the Washoe Stakes.

THE TALENT WERE IN FORM.

April Won the Steeplechase Easily, but Bets Were Declared Off.

A more perfect racing day than yesterday would have been difficult to find, and the usual Saturday attendance was augmented by many whose faces were new to the local racing world—an acquisition that was highly acceptable to the legal turf advisers.

To the apparent discomfiture of the book-makers, who expected to reap a harvest out of the large crowd in the ring, the favorites had a glorious time, which did not tend to materially increase their bank rolls. The only favorites to go astray were William Pinkerton and Woodford. In the first instance it is doubtful whether or not Con Moto, the second choice, who finished second to Pinkerton, did not carry more money than the first choice, and in the case of Woodford, favorite for the steeplechase, all bets were declared off, so that the talent were in great form.

Nagle Burke, who seems to have a mortgage on all of the two-year-old stakes, fell in for another rich plum yesterday. He has shelved Crescendo temporarily, but in his stead started his stable companion, Con Moto, for the Washoe stakes, worth \$300 to the first horse. Opening an even money favorite he receded in the betting from the force of money that went in on the others, and 2 to 1 was laid against him to the post. William Pinkerton opened at 2 1/2 to 1, going to the post 8 to 5. Valiente, a Jim Brown colt, opened at 100 to 1 and was backed down to 15 to 1.

A tobacco tip went the rounds that Charley "the Investigator," who costs the "insiders" considerable coin, as he was backed down from 4 to 1 to 5 and is running yet. When Ferguson sent them away, Pinkerton looked a 1 to 10 shot as he led his field down the back stretch, but headed for the wire he began tiring and Hill went to the bat an eighth from home. He couldn't stand the "gaff," and Con Moto coaled the big fellow, beating him out two lengths. Valiente finished an ordinary third.

The victory of Con Moto adds additional lustre to Palo Alto stock farm's promising young sire Flambeau, the winner being a son of that horse. That Flashlight was a better colt than the handicapper gave him credit for was proven in yesterday's mile and a quarter handicap. Always a consistent 4 to 5 favorite, he picked up his 100 pounds of weight and, piloted by Harry Griffin, led his field from start to finish, running all the way under a whip, winning by a neck from Gilead, which distance might have been a block, had Griffin seen fit to give him his head.

Old Hy Dr, the warhorse, was a very fair third. The distance was 2 1/2 miles for the Boots pair, Nebuchadnezzar and Roma, the former running as though his name hurt him.

The outcome of the steeplechase made it possible for a fan that was "busted" to get after the finish of the race many who saw the horse they had their hopes and coin on back in the bunch tore up their tickets. The race did not suit the official heads, and after mature deliberation they came to the conclusion that it was a colored gem in the woodpile, and declared all bets on the race off. And then what a scramble there was for torn-up tickets. Those with the sharpest eyes got the money, and those who were rightfully entitled to it.

Previous to the race Woodford was touted around as the "good thing" and carried a barrel of money, going to the post 2 to 1. The Lark, which was a favorite, was backed down to 4 1/2 to 1. The outsiders received but slight support. The "good thing," Woodford, who has always been a favorite for the steeplechase course, led over the first three jumps, when April took the lead and was never headed, winning easily by a length and a half. Red Pot beat Woodford out a length and a half for second, and April was clearly the best horse in the race at the weights, and the decision was certainly an unusual one.

Code, the 7 to 5 favorite, took the opening event, a half-mile race for maiden two-year-olds in a drive from Virginia, a 20 to 1 chance, who led by two lengths into the stretch. The Gladette colt was third. From 5 to 2, Captain Rees was backed down half a point to win the second race, a six-furlong race for maidens. At the end of three lengths, after Broadhead and Morven had led him into the stretch. In a drive Broadhead beat Morven half a length for the place.

The favorite, Gettelle Edwards, for the last race, also a six-furlong run, ended up the day's racing, by beating the flag a couple of lengths, and winning handsily from imp. Doncaster, a 12 to 1 chance.

Mr. Jingle was a close third, but half a length away.

The latter is a pretty shifty horse when right, and before long will "do."

MULHOLLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6, 1895.

710. FIRST RACE—Half a mile; maidens; two-year-olds; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
680 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 3 1/2 2 1/2 1
681 Gladette colt, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 4 1/2 3 1/2 2
682 Stry Lark, 104 (N. Lloyd)..... 6 1/2 4 1/2 3
683 Senator Mahoney, 109 (C. B. Burt)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
684 Dancing Girl, 111 (F. Carr)..... 5 1/2 4 1/2 5
685 Morven, 108 (Glover)..... 7 1/2 5 1/2 6
686 Britannia, 108 (Cassidy)..... 8 1/2 6 1/2 7
687 Mr. Jingle, 109 (Sloan)..... 9 1/2 7 1/2 8
Fair start. Won easily. Time, 1:49 1/2. Winner, Lark, by Doncaster. Post time, 1:49 1/2. Betting: Code 7 to 5, Virginia 30 to 1, Gladette colt 4 to 1, Morven 15 to 1, Stry Lark 10 to 1, Her Senator 30 to 1, Britannia 10 to 1, Senator Mahoney 100 to 1, Dancing Girl 5 to 2.

711. SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
687 Captain Rees, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 3 1/2 2 1/2 1
688 Broadhead, 104 (Griffin)..... 3 1/2 2 1/2 2
689 Wheel of Fortune, 91 (C. B. Burt)..... 4 1/2 3 1/2 3
690 Isom, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 4 1/2 4
691 Broadhead, 104 (Griffin)..... 6 1/2 5 1/2 5
692 Britannia, 108 (Cassidy)..... 7 1/2 6 1/2 6
693 Mr. Jingle, 109 (Sloan)..... 8 1/2 7 1/2 7
694 Morven, 108 (Glover)..... 9 1/2 8 1/2 8
Fair start. Won easily. Time, 1:49 1/2. Winner, Lark, by Doncaster. Post time, 1:49 1/2. Betting: Code 7 to 5, Virginia 30 to 1, Gladette colt 4 to 1, Morven 15 to 1, Stry Lark 10 to 1, Her Senator 30 to 1, Britannia 10 to 1, Senator Mahoney 100 to 1, Dancing Girl 5 to 2.

712. THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; two-year-olds; foals of 1893; Washoe stakes; value \$1200.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
676 Con Moto, 106 (R. Isom)..... 1 3/4 2 1/2 1
694 Valiente, 108 (Taylor)..... 2 1/2 3 1/2 2
695 Eleanor, 113 (F. Carr)..... 3 1/2 4 1/2 3
696 Insiglator, 115 (F. Carr)..... 4 1/2 5 1/2 4
Good start. Won handsily. Time, 1:16. Winner, Con Moto, by Flambeau. Post time, 1:16. Betting: Con Moto 2 to 1, Valiente 10 to 1, Eleanor 15 to 1, Insiglator 15 to 1.

713. FOURTH RACE—One and a quarter miles; handicap; purse \$500.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
685 Flashlight, 100 (Griffin)..... 2 1/2 1 1/2 1
686 Gilead, 115 (Griffin)..... 3 1/2 2 1/2 2
687 Hy Dr, 97 (W. Flynn)..... 4 1/2 3 1/2 3
688 Nebuchadnezzar, 99..... 5 1/2 4 1/2 4
689 Roma, 99..... 6 1/2 5 1/2 5
690 Flashlight, 100 (Griffin)..... 7 1/2 6 1/2 6
691 Britannia, 108 (Cassidy)..... 8 1/2 7 1/2 7
692 Mr. Jingle, 109 (Sloan)..... 9 1/2 8 1/2 8
Good start. Won easily. Time, 2:08 1/4. Winner, Flashlight, 4 to 5, Gilead 6 to 1, Hy Dr 10 to 1.

714. FIFTH RACE—Short course, about one mile and a half; steeplechase; handicap; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7
697 Maryland, 130 (Stanford)..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8
698 Mendocino, 130 (Stanford)..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9
699 Esperance, 127 (Stanford)..... 10 10 10
Good start. Won easily. Time, 3:22. Winner, April, by McHenry. Post time, 3:22. Betting: April 6 to 1, Woodford 10 to 1, Lark 15 to 1, Mentor 20 to 1, Maryland 30 to 1, Mendocino 10 to 1, Esperance 10 to 1, The Lark 5 to 2.

715. SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7
697 Maryland, 130 (Stanford)..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8
698 Mendocino, 130 (Stanford)..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9
699 Esperance, 127 (Stanford)..... 10 10 10
Good start. Won easily. Time, 3:22. Winner, April, by McHenry. Post time, 3:22. Betting: April 6 to 1, Woodford 10 to 1, Lark 15 to 1, Mentor 20 to 1, Maryland 30 to 1, Mendocino 10 to 1, Esperance 10 to 1, The Lark 5 to 2.

10 to 1, Roma and Nebuchadnezzar coupled, 5 to 1, Gussie 30 to 1, La Gascon 15 to 1, Fillette 10 to 1.

716. SEVENTH RACE—Short course, about one mile and a half; steeplechase; handicap; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7
697 Maryland, 130 (Stanford)..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8
698 Mendocino, 130 (Stanford)..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9
699 Esperance, 127 (Stanford)..... 10 10 10
Good start. Won easily. Time, 3:22. Winner, April, by McHenry. Post time, 3:22. Betting: April 6 to 1, Woodford 10 to 1, Lark 15 to 1, Mentor 20 to 1, Maryland 30 to 1, Mendocino 10 to 1, Esperance 10 to 1, The Lark 5 to 2.

717. EIGHTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7
697 Maryland, 130 (Stanford)..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8
698 Mendocino, 130 (Stanford)..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9
699 Esperance, 127 (Stanford)..... 10 10 10
Good start. Won easily. Time, 3:22. Winner, April, by McHenry. Post time, 3:22. Betting: April 6 to 1, Woodford 10 to 1, Lark 15 to 1, Mentor 20 to 1, Maryland 30 to 1, Mendocino 10 to 1, Esperance 10 to 1, The Lark 5 to 2.

718. NINTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7
697 Maryland, 130 (Stanford)..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8
698 Mendocino, 130 (Stanford)..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9
699 Esperance, 127 (Stanford)..... 10 10 10
Good start. Won easily. Time, 3:22. Winner, April, by McHenry. Post time, 3:22. Betting: April 6 to 1, Woodford 10 to 1, Lark 15 to 1, Mentor 20 to 1, Maryland 30 to 1, Mendocino 10 to 1, Esperance 10 to 1, The Lark 5 to 2.

719. TENTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7
697 Maryland, 130 (Stanford)..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8
698 Mendocino, 130 (Stanford)..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9
699 Esperance, 127 (Stanford)..... 10 10 10
Good start. Won easily. Time, 3:22. Winner, April, by McHenry. Post time, 3:22. Betting: April 6 to 1, Woodford 10 to 1, Lark 15 to 1, Mentor 20 to 1, Maryland 30 to 1, Mendocino 10 to 1, Esperance 10 to 1, The Lark 5 to 2.

720. ELEVENTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7
697 Maryland, 130 (Stanford)..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8
698 Mendocino, 130 (Stanford)..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9
699 Esperance, 127 (Stanford)..... 10 10 10
Good start. Won easily. Time, 3:22. Winner, April, by McHenry. Post time, 3:22. Betting: April 6 to 1, Woodford 10 to 1, Lark 15 to 1, Mentor 20 to 1, Maryland 30 to 1, Mendocino 10 to 1, Esperance 10 to 1, The Lark 5 to 2.

721. TWELFTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7
697 Maryland, 130 (Stanford)..... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8
698 Mendocino, 130 (Stanford)..... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9
699 Esperance, 127 (Stanford)..... 10 10 10
Good start. Won easily. Time, 3:22. Winner, April, by McHenry. Post time, 3:22. Betting: April 6 to 1, Woodford 10 to 1, Lark 15 to 1, Mentor 20 to 1, Maryland 30 to 1, Mendocino 10 to 1, Esperance 10 to 1, The Lark 5 to 2.

722. THIRTEENTH RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.
Ind. Horses, weight, jockey. St. 4 1/2 Str. Fin.
690 April, 135 (Cairns)..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 1
691 Lark, 109 (H. Lyon)..... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2
692 Woodford, 128 (McIntyre)..... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3
693 Mentor, 122 (Swift)..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4
694 Mrs. 124 (H. Lyon)..... 5 1/2 5 1/2 5
695 The Lark, 144 (Cochrane)..... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6
696 Mrs.



SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1895

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

To-day is Palm Sunday.
Fair weather may be expected to-day.
The ship Occidental sailed for Alaska yesterday.
Yesterday was sentence day in the Superior Court.
There will be a big crowd at Golden Gate Park to-day.
The bark Helen W. Almy is preparing for a trip to the South Seas.
C. Walton Jr. has succeeded H. Foss as freight clerk of the Oceanic dock.
New members added to the local carpenters' unions at last night's mass-meeting.
The A. R. U. is to be reorganized and will include the engineers and conductors.
James Watson was yesterday committed to the County Jail for drunkenness.
Maurice Waltheim, Mexico's new minister to Japan, arrived on the San Juan yesterday.
Huntington is coming to San Francisco. Towne and Mills will meet him at the hotel.
The famous sailing schooner Lily L. has been converted into a pleasure yacht by Donald Ross.
The Atlantic Dynamite Company has sued its partners in the old combine for an accounting.
Harold Wheeler was thrown from his horse and seriously injured yesterday.
The Pacific croquet team defeated the Presidio eleven at the reservation by a score of 64 to 14.
The Circus Royal and Venetian Water Carnival opened last night at Eddy and Mason streets.
The collection of pictures given by Mrs. B. P. Avery to the Hopkins Art Institute is being put in place.
Daniel Melitsky, a three-year-old boy, was yesterday killed by an electric car on Mission street yesterday.
The heirs of the Hastings estate were endeavoring to secure a settlement of the estate in the Superior Court.
The Supreme Court yesterday defined the liability of persons using such dangerous agencies as electricity.
The Hungarian violinist, Edouard Remenyi, gave his last concert in San Francisco at Stockwell's Theater to-night.
The A. R. U. is preparing to enforce its demand for a restoration of wages or the inauguration of an extensive strike.
The case of Rudolph Spreckels against the Nevada Bank was continued until to-morrow in Judge Sanderson's court.
A suit was filed against the Hibernia Bank yesterday by a group of creditors of unclaimed deposits in that institution.
The farmers in the vicinity of Akron, Colo., have asked the help of the local W. C. T. U. in raising money to buy seed grain.
The jury in the strikers' trial has been discharged by Judge Morrow. They stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.
The members of the Hannoverian Verein celebrated the organization's third anniversary last night by a grand ball in Saratoga Hall.
The Fire Commissioners yesterday made several appointments and transfers and granted Chief Sullivan thirty days' leave of absence.
A grand competitive drill will take place on May 3 at the Mechanics' Pavilion between ten companies of the League of the Cross Cadets.
Carlos Enrico Reta and Miss Adele Wolf, his victim, will be buried to-day. It is now supposed that Reta shot the girl while she slept.
The members of Company A of the Third Infantry entertained their friends at a high jinks and smoker at Armory Hall last evening.
Another suit against the directors of the San Mateo and San Francisco Railway Company was filed yesterday by dissatisfied stockholders.
Dr. Albert G. Dulz swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Carl W. von Tiedeman on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses.
The San Francisco Athletic Club will hold its fifteenth annual excursion and picnic at Bohemian Grove, Sonoma County, Sunday May 13.
D. R. Dickey, owner of the Pescador stables, was yesterday ordered to remove his horses from the race track by the stewards of the Jockey Club.
A section in the interest of art has been added to the anti-nude picture ordinance. It permits exhibition of nude pictures in studios and art schools.
Gerald Cullen gave his wife a deed to some property to induce her to stay with him, but she left and now he wants the Superior Court to declare the deed void.
While making a raid on stray cattle in the Richmond district Thursday night Poundkeeper F. A. Osborn was fired at twice. The affair nearly caused a riot.
The Police Commissioners yesterday adopted new regulations in regard to police uniforms which will be submitted to the Board of Supervisors tomorrow for approval.
Sergeant Christiansen and a squad of police raided a Chinese gambling-house on the corner of Jackson and Dupont streets, last night and captured twenty gamblers.
The Supreme Court has ordered a writ of mandate to issue compelling Judge Wallace to settle the bill of exceptions in the case of Louis Cohen, the Berlin hotel colonizer.
The revenue cutter Corwin overhauled a party of miners in Southeastern Alaska who it was thought were trying to smuggle whisky to the Indians, but failed to find any liquor.
Harry Bark, alias George Cullen, alias J. F. Patterson, alias Sullivan, was charged yesterday with assault to murder and attempt to rob Walter Blake of the Richmond Independent.
Manager Vining and Secretary Willcutt of the Metropolitan Police Company were arrested on the complaint of Mayor Sutro for illegally tearing up O'Farrell street and gave cash bail.
Mitchell Cohen, a cutter employed by A. Spreckels & Co., committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head. Despondency, caused by impending sickness, was the cause.
Mrs. Majors says she has not been abducted nor has she been married. She is now ready to go on with her case against Henry Cowell.
Julian L. Waller has been elected captain of the First Troop Cavalry to succeed Captain Brunson, deceased. The members of the troop gave him a handsome gold badge in token of their esteem.
The Spanish opera company that was announced to appear at the Bush-street Theater to-night exists only in the imagination of A. Martinez. Members of the Spanish company were deceived.
It has been asserted that Chinese natives of the State who are natives have no right to vote. The question is now not as a religious observance but as a badge of allegiance to the Tartar dynasty.
The Riverside polo team defeated Burlingame team yesterday by a score of ten to five. The game was hotly contested throughout and created intense interest. It was witnessed by hundreds of spectators.
Charles Ackerman, an old man living at 650 Jessie street, who was charged several months ago with indecent assault, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Campbell to pay a fine of \$100 or be imprisoned 100 days.
The local iron foundries appear to be all busy and nearly every one has big contracts on hand. There also seems to be an increase in Eastern orders, which augurs increased popularity for California iron work.
It is reported by E. Avery McCarthy, the owner of Twin Peaks, that a wealthy Englishman wants to secure the property in order to erect upon it a residence built after the style of the old English baronial castles.
Judge Sanderson yesterday made an order allowing Henry A. Miller to sue for \$500 to the stockholders of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, by stipulation on the part of the attorneys of the Lux estate.
Campbell, the popular baritone, decides to contest the application of his wife for divorce. In a letter to a friend he denies all of the charges, and says that he will be here in August to personally attend to the defense.
There was a large crowd in attendance at the races yesterday and betting was lively. The talent fared well, the favorites having another good day. The winners were Coda, Captain Reid, Con Moto, Flashlight, April and Genette Edwards.
This afternoon at 3 o'clock John Currie, known as the Scotch evangelist, will deliver a special address at the Young Men's Christian Association building for settlement, and the service will be exclusively for gentlemen between 16 and 40 years of age.
An additional meeting of principals will be held in Normal Hall on Tuesday afternoon next at 3:30 o'clock, and will then receive and act upon the report of the committee of fifteen on drawing. The result will doubtless be a bringing somewhat of order out of the chaos of drawing aims and methods of the public schools.
Gerald Cullen sued his wife, yesterday, to recover a one-seventh interest in a lot on the east side of Kearny street, south of Union. He declared that she would live with him, but that after securing the deed she left him. He regards the transaction as having been consummated under false representations, and desires that the deed be declared void.

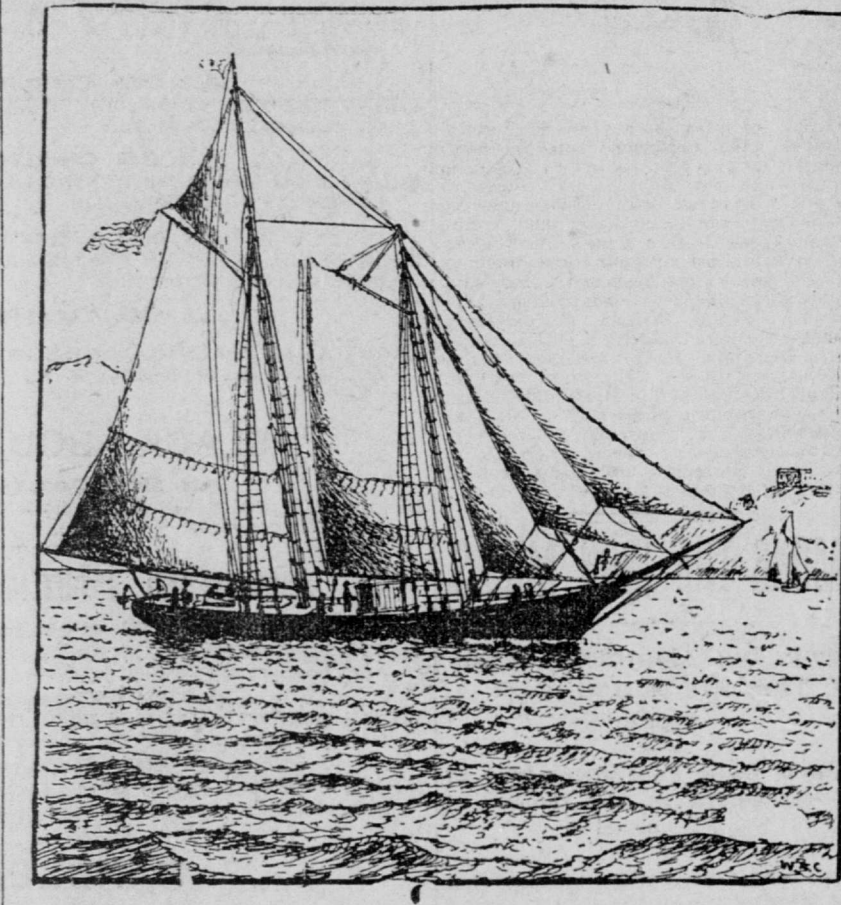
FATE OF A FAMOUS CRAFT.

The Sealing Schooner Lily L
Converted Into a Pleasure Boat.

WAS THE OLD YACHT MINNIE

Chased Through Bering Sea by the Revenue Cutters of Uncle Sam.

Lying at anchor off the San Francisco Yacht Club house at Sausalito is a trim little schooner, which will probably be heard from during the coming yachting season. She is called the Lily L, and up to last year was a sealer. Many years ago, when yachting was a novelty on the bay, Dr. J. C. Tucker built a yacht which was supposed to beat anything of her inches. The new yacht was called the Minnie, after the physician's daughter, but she was not much credit to her namesake, save that she was a pretty model. Her owner pitted her against everything that came along,



THE SCHOONER LILY L WHICH WAS OFTEN CHASED IN BERING SEA BY THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

(Sketches for the "Call" by Coulter.)

and she soon enjoyed the reputation of having been beaten by everything on the bay.

Dr. Tucker resolved to change the vessel's rig from that of a sloop to a schooner. She carried an immense centerboard, and instead of having it fitted snugly in the case, it hung loosely down, so that it could be turned in the water. The doctor in doing this was prompted by a fancy that the arrangement would facilitate windward work, but the Minnie continued to be beaten just the same. She went into the first regatta of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and as usual, came home last. When the mainmast was put into the vessel to make her a schooner, the stick had to be grooved to fit over the centerboard.

The rig of the Minnie made her no better sailer, so the doctor resolved to put steam engines and propellers into her. She was first in her class, and she was also fast, for there was nothing else on the bay like her. The owner finally gave his steam yacht up as a bad job and laid her up. Shortly afterward the British ship Escamot was wrecked on the south beach and a salvage company was formed to save or wreck the vessel. Shares in the scheme were floated, and the Minnie was chartered for the enterprise. But the Escamot was blown up, and she was finally blown up by Whitelaw. There are a number of people on the beach who still have shares in the great project.

The Minnie was sold after this failure, and she was again transformed into a sealing schooner, but one or two disastrous seasons wound up the schooner and her owner. Last year she was fitted out by Ladd for a cruise in the Japan Sea, and while she was over there her owner, a financial crash, and she was sold at auction. Donald Ross of the firm of Ross & Hewitt was the successful bidder, and he has converted the famous craft into a pleasure yacht in which he and his family propose to spend the summer. Mr. Ross is said to be a good sailor, and fully capable of handling his new purchase.

The schooner was subsequently bought by D. Ladd, who continued her in the sealing business, but one or two disastrous seasons wound up the schooner and her owner. Last year she was fitted out by Ladd for a cruise in the Japan Sea, and while she was over there her owner, a financial crash, and she was sold at auction. Donald Ross of the firm of Ross & Hewitt was the successful bidder, and he has converted the famous craft into a pleasure yacht in which he and his family propose to spend the summer. Mr. Ross is said to be a good sailor, and fully capable of handling his new purchase.

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for a prize given by Mrs. H. A. Cross of San Francisco. Carl Purdy will send a display of California bulbs from Ukiah, also a paper of notes and comments, which will make the meeting one of great educational value. Varieties of Mariposa tulip (Calochortus) will be a special feature of his exhibit. The spring exhibition will be held in May. It is to be a rose show and promises to be of unusual interest.

CARRIER-PIGEON RACE.

A Novel Contest for a Purse of \$500.

June 10 has been decided upon as the date for the carrier-pigeon race which is to take place between this city and Portland, Or., for which B. Strauss, the bird-dealer at 411 Kearny street, is now making arrangements. The pigeons are owned by H. Mills and F. Hoffman, both bird-fanciers of Portland, where the novel race is exciting considerable interest. The contestants went into training some time ago.

On the morning of March 11 Mr. Strauss sent out from his Kearny-street establishment the Mills pigeons, seven in number for a practice trip. They were received here the previous day from Portland, and did not take them long to decide upon a route for the return journey. A letter from Mills to Mr. Strauss, received a few days after the start, informed the latter that the birds all arrived in good condition. One of them reached the home perch at 10 o'clock in the morning of March 12, and the others arrived in a bunch two hours later. The distance is about 700 miles. Last Monday the birds were again returned to this city by express, and with them came the Hoffman pigeons. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the race was on.

Hundreds of curious people visited the Morgue yesterday in the hope of seeing the bodies of the lovers. Dozens of well-dressed women were there, all anxious to get a look at poor Adele Wolf, but they were disappointed, as the remains of the girl were removed Friday night and those of Reta yesterday. Dr. de Vecchi knew the young man very well, and it was he who made the necessary arrangements for the funeral, which takes place to-day. When the unfortunate girl will be buried seems in doubt. No information can be obtained at her mother's home, and Porter & Co., the undertakers, can only say that they think it will take place this afternoon or Monday.

A jury was impaneled last Friday night, and viewed the body, so there is nothing to prevent the burial of the remains, although the formal inquest will not be held until Tuesday at 9 A. M. The autopsy made by Dr. J. S. Barrett discloses the fact that Reta's aim was most accurate. The hearts of both were pierced near the lower end, and almost exactly at the same point. In spite of the statement made that Reta and Miss Wolf were married, no documentary evidence of the fact can be found. No marriage license was issued to them either here or in Oakland, and no contract has been filed in the Recorder's office, although such a document may exist.

From facts now coming to light, it appears that the tragedy was unprecedented. Thursday night last Reta took Miss Wolf to the theater, and later to supper. They were seen shortly after midnight in front of the house at 1385 Leavenworth street, and the young man was then urging the girl to do something. She evidently came to his way of thinking, for they went down town again, and took a room at the Palace. They had a bottle of benedictine with them, and drank about a third of it before the tragedy. It is the most intoxicating liquor known, and many people are of the opinion that Miss Wolf, after drinking it, went to sleep, and was murdered while she slept. The note requesting that they be buried together was written by Reta on a sheet of paper bearing his monogram.

terday morning the racers were all turned loose in front of Mr. Strauss' store. The Mills pigeons got off at once without wasting any time in getting the line. Not so with the lot belonging to Hoffman. They circled about for nearly ten minutes, got the line, started, then came back and did some more circling at a point directly over the building from which they had been released. After another ten minutes they got off in earnest, and will not be seen again until they come back by rail next week.

The stake is \$500, but Mr. Mills, in a recent letter to Mr. Strauss, states that over \$2000 in side bets has been staked upon the result of the contest by the sports of Portland.

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WAS WON BY BITTNER

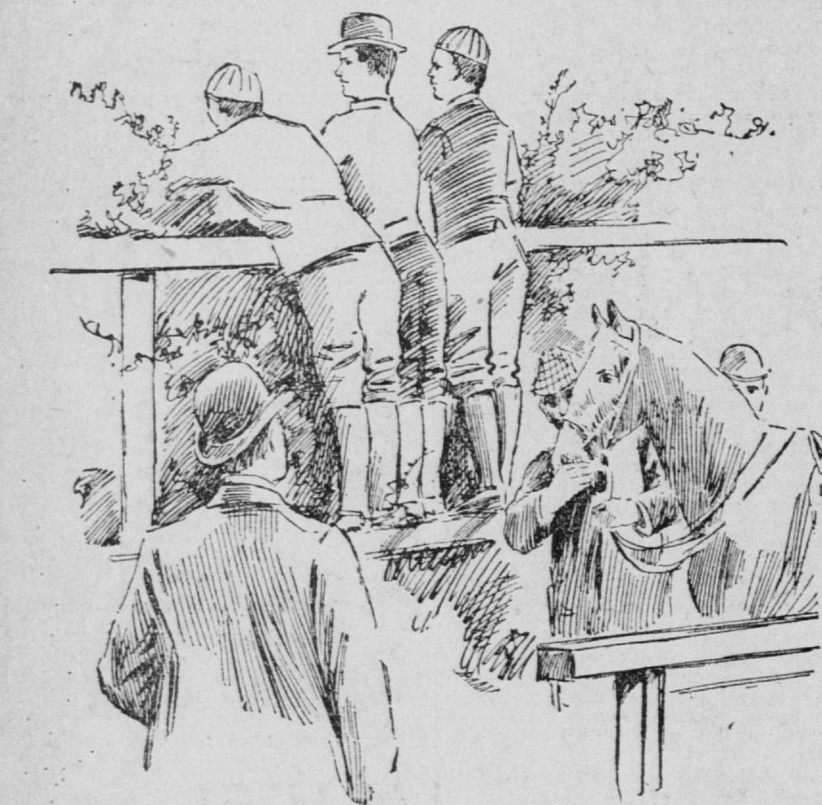
His Superior Playing Took the Tournament for Riverside.

THE SCORE WAS SIX TO TEN.

Burlingame Put Up a Strong Game, but Weakened on the Finish.

The greatest polo game ever played in the West, and Herman Oelrichs says one of the greatest ever played in the United States, was witnessed yesterday afternoon at Burlingame. From the time Captain Wainwright threw the ball into the field to be caught by the wizard, Bittner, until the coach horn sounded the finale, more than two hours later, the play was fast and furious. The game from start to finish was contested inch by inch and the victory of Riverside was won after the closest rout the team was ever put to.

Cigarette is a mite of a pony. He was



SCENE FROM THE PADDOCK.
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

ridden by Bittner and seemed to instinctively follow the mind of his master. Bittner's play was brilliant throughout. He carried nearly all of the ten goals taken by the Riverside men to the six which the Tobin boys won for the Burlingames. Cigarette weighs little more than 600 pounds.

He was ridden by Bittner in the three periods with a slight rest, and his endurance was the wonder of all who witnessed the game. When Bittner, under a terrible drive, would miss the ball the pony would stop, turn and dash back to the scene of action with an alertness that could only be expected of a polo horse of superior training and mettle.

Whenever Bittner, who, by the way, is a New Yorker and the only American on the team, his companions being Englishmen, got the ball he generally went down the line and through the goal with it. His skill and the training of his wonderful pony won the game for Riverside; otherwise the ranchers would not have succeeded so admirably. With the Bittner they would have been easy game for the home team, who are masters in horsemanship and polo technique.

The Tobin brothers and Lawson did some magnificent playing. The two former took all the goals. Simpkins, who

visiting team played with almost mechanical evenness. Up and down the field the daring horsemen dashed the white ball skimming over the smooth surface like a shot from a cannon, all eager to win their spurs upon the field. The excitement grew apace. Men cheered and ladies applauded. The pace of the players was terrible and never for a moment did it slacken. But up and down, back and forth they dashed, sometimes neck-and-neck, again abreast, and not infrequently in Indian file—all the time keeping up the steady, thundering rate of speed. At the end of the first period the game stood 3 to 4 in favor of Riverside.

At the opening of the second period all the players appeared on fresh mounts. Bittner got the ball, and in a few seconds of very skillful play on his part another goal was scored for Riverside. The home team here made a series of bad plays, for which they were all equally responsible. They held the ball down on the Riverside goal for some little time, and should have put it through, but they were all too anxious and the result was disastrous. The Tobins carried the ball down the field several times, but the ranchers sent it back again into the thickest of the fray with his little roan pony, and he generally got the ball. At this particular point in the game the ball came into his grasp, and he carried it down the field and sent it through the goal.

By this time the audience seemed to discover the demon of the polo field, and throughout the remainder of the game he was looked upon with awe and trembling by those who had bet against his team. Despite his fine playing, however, and the superior speed of his pony, Burlingame

were a hundred cavalry men on the ground yesterday. The men were there to study the game at the instance of General Forsyth, who unhesitatingly esteems it as a cavalry exercise.

Among those in attendance at the game were:

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tobin, Miss Celia Tobin, Miss Beatrice Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid B. Chapman, W. R. Sherwood, the Misses Clark, Miss Alice, Miss Susan W. Ames, Miss Nellie Bittner, Mrs. Gus Spreckels, Mr. and Mrs. J. Downey Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sprague, Miss Annie Wallace, Mrs. E. E. Hopkins, ex-Senator C. N. Felton, Lieutenant Smedberg, U. S. A., Mr. N. J. Talbot, J. Talbot Clifton, Major Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. William Howard, Colonel Shafter, J. Parker Whitney, J. D. Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Scott, Alfred Bouvier, Daniel T. Murphy, Fred Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Williamson, Porter Ashe, Edgar Mizner, L. S. Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, John T. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Girvin, Mr. and Mrs. Perry P. Eyre, Addison Martin, Mrs. Martin, Major Bates, U. S. A., Charles A. Baldwin, Lieutenant Rogers, U. S. A., W. Greer Harrison, Hunter Harrison, Lieutenant Wilcox, U. S. A., Baron von Nimpsch, J. Poma, Consul for Italy, Mr. and Mrs. Webster Jones, Miss Hobbs, V. Artimovitch, Consul for Russia, Horace G. Platt, M. and Mme. L. de la Londe, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oxnard, Miss Moroney, Miss Mary Moroney, Miss Reed, William Oshout, Miss Cora Smedberg, Miss Lillie O'Connell, George W. M. Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jacobbe, Captain Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Brown.

A RAPACIOUS VISITOR.

Ben Butler's Big Cousin Is Enthusiastically Enjoying the Freedom of the Harbor.

Ben Butler's full cousin is in the bay. The big brown sea lion has temporarily forsaken his home on the seal rocks, entrusted his young family to the care of Mrs. S. Lion, and is most luxuriously fattening up on the shoals of herring that congregate in the tide rips in the neighborhood of Arch and Anita rocks. He is a monster, a brown brute, and his favorite pastime is to get into the course of the Sausalito ferry-boats, lift up his grinning jaws cramming with fish, and disappear at the moment the ladies on the other side of the boat have rushed to the opposite rail to get a peep at him.

He has the harbor to himself. Occasionally a few timid seals endeavor to feed in his herring pastures, but they are at once promptly chased away by Ben Butler's ferocious relative. The sea lion is an epicure in his way and prefers a chunk of fresh run salmon to small fish. When he strikes a shoal of salmon he wants a slice out of each and will not be satisfied until he has already mutilated. In lieu of salmon he considers sturgeon not bad and will conclude a course of the former with some light entrees of herrings and sardines.

The fishermen exorcise the sea lion. He chases the small fish off shore, and if he gets put in their nets it will take a week's work and miles of twine to repair them. They denounce the sentimentality which permits them to dwell unmolested on the rocks so the Eastern tourist may be convinced that we are not dependent alone upon the climate for attractions.

VINING IS ARRESTED.

He and Secretary Willcutt Are Booked for Committing a Misdemeanor and Give Cash Bail.

Mayor Suto yesterday morning fulfilled the promise he made the Grand Jury on Friday by appearing in Judge Low's court and swearing out warrants for the arrest of E. P. Vining and J. B. Willcutt, manager and secretary respectively of the Market-street Cable Company, for misdemeanor committed in tearing up O'Farrell street, between Scott and Devisadero, without giving forty-eight hours' notice of their intention to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as required by law.

The warrants were placed in the hands of Police Officer Graham to serve. He called upon Manager Vining at his office and was received most courteously. He produced the warrant and was asked the amount of cash bail. He replied \$150, and in a few minutes it was handed to him in gold. Then he called upon Secretary Willcutt, when the same performance was gone through.

Graham returned to the City Prison, produced the \$300 cash bail and the names E. P. Vining and J. B. Willcutt, with their ages, occupations, color, etc., were entered on the prison register, the charge "misdemeanor."

ITS DAYS ARE NUMBERED.

The Story of an Ecclesiastical Relic of Earlier Days.

PIONEER HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

The Holy Cross Church to Be Replaced With a Modern Edifice.

Of the thousands who flocked to California in the early fifties, only a few are left to tell the story of their struggles and trials; of their success in the gold fields, and of the turbulent times, when lawlessness was popular, and to have "killed your man" meant applause from the gamblers.



"Friends, Romans, Countrymen, Lend Me Your Ears."—James R. Keane as Marc Antony.
[From a photograph.]

and cut-throats, and the respect, born of fear, of the peacefully inclined.

With the passing away of these earlier citizens, the pioneer dwellings and public places are also fast disappearing. In a few years more all that will remain of them will be a bitter or pleasant memory, as the case may be, and possibly a few lines in history.

Away out on Eddy street, near Devisadero, stands a little church, adorned only with a small cross in front and an unpretentious tower in the rear. This is now the pioneer house of worship in San Francisco. For forty-three years the parishioners of the Church of the Holy Cross, called in earlier days St. John's, have met in this building.

From a few members the congregation has grown to be one of the largest in the



Church of the Holy Cross, Built in 1854, and Now Standing on Eddy Street.

city, and as it increased in importance it grew in riches. The building is now too small, and the congregation has determined to build an edifice more suitable to their growth and more in keeping with the lines laid down for modern churches.

In 1852 this church was erected on the lot where the Palace Hotel now stands. On the opposite corner the first orphan's home of San Francisco was shortly after built. With the growth of the city the site became very valuable, and the church as a body decided to move, purchasing a lot on Eddy street, near Octavia. In 1893 they sold this and moved to the present location.

For the last fourteen years Father McGinty has been in charge of the pastoral work of the church. Under his direction and guidance the Holy Cross Church has become one of the most flourishing in the city. He is working hard for the success of the coming theatrical performance, and it will not be his fault if they do not reap a rich financial harvest. Among the actors who will take part in the presentation of "Julius Caesar" none are better known than James R. Keane. He is a favorite in amateur circles, and his friends expect good work in his portrayal of Marc Antony.

HAS A HOME OF HIS OWN.

How Charles Stahl Utilized Three Hoag-cars to Make a House on His Lot.

Away out on Twentieth avenue, near Strawberry Hill, where the sand drifts white and hard in dunes and the lupine flourishes, Charles Stahl, for the past three years a gripman on the Ellis-street cable line, has just put up a novel structure, which he proposes to use as a dwelling place for himself and family.

Stahl at the present time lives with his wife and two children in a flat at 1911 1/2 McAllister street. He has a regular night run on the Ellis-street road and earns \$1 75 per night. This he claims is principally absorbed by his rent bill, leaving very little for other expenses, and precluding the possibility of putting anything by for a rainy day.

A few weeks since he set himself to the task of solving the question of how to own a home on his lot. He is now sure that he has a solution of the problem.

On Twentieth avenue there is a long stretch of sand owned by the capitalist Solomon Getz. From this man Stahl purchased a lot 23x120 for the sum of \$500,

\$100 cash and the remainder in installments.

After making his first payment he had only \$100 left, too little with which to build a house. He purchased three horse cars, which had been discarded by the North Beach and Mission road, for which he paid \$16 each. Then he concluded to have the cars taken out to his lot, paying \$27 for the work.

The three cars were set side by side, facing north and south, on a firm foundation, and the house was completed. Five dollars' worth of lumber was put into a chicken-house, and there was enough left over to do some finishing in the middle car, which will be used as a sitting-room. The other two will constitute the kitchen and sleeping-room, respectively. Stahl is putting on the finishing touches at odd times and has the building nearly ready for occupancy. He expects to move his family into the new quarters on Wednesday.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

Cadets Arranging for a Grand Competitive Drill.

Extensive preparations are being made by the special committee of the League of the Cross Cadets for the grand competitive drill that is to take place on the

evening of May 3 at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Ten uniformed companies will compete for a trophy, yet to be selected, to be known as the Montgomery trophy, so named in honor of Bishop Montgomery.

The cadets are an auxiliary body of the League of the Cross, a temperance organization composed of young men over 15 years of age. The officers of the regiment, composed of these ten companies, are as follows: Colonel, William C. Mahoney; lieutenant-colonel, Martin P. O'Dea; major, First Battalion, J. J. McGloin; major, Second Battalion, J. Broucho; captain and adjutant, Daniel C. Deasy; lieutenant and commissary, John P. Coleman; lieutenant and inspector, Thomas F. Ryan; captain and surgeon, Dr. A. P. Mulligan; lieutenant and adjutant First Battalion, Morgan L. Sweeney.

AMONG THE IRON MILLS.

Some Big Contracts Which They Are Now at Work Upon.

What is Being Built in the Way of Machinery at the Local Foundries.

The Pelton Water Wheel Company has just finished one of the largest electric plants ever constructed. It is to be located in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico, about one hundred miles from the City of Mexico. The total horsepower of the plant is 2000, which is generated by five Pelton wheels, and the power is transmitted twenty-three miles to the famous mines of the Rio del Monte Company.

The California Wire Works has just finished and shipped a cable for the Castro-street branch of the Market-street system, which is 22,000 feet in length.

The Risdon Iron Works has just been awarded a contract by the city for 500 single and 500 double nozzle hydrants complete, together with 1000 water gates and 1000 elbows. The total contract amounts to about \$40,000.

The Standard Iron and Wire Works is busy with the first 100 of the 300 iron treeguards ordered from them by the Harbor Commissioners, to be placed around the palms and elms now being planted along the water-front.

The Electrical Engineering Company has just completed and erected in Los Angeles three direct connected electric elevators. These are the first that have been built on this coast, there being only two others in operation in the State, and they were built in the East. The company is now at work on a 50-horsepower multipole dynamo for the United States Government, which will be set up and used at the Presidio to operate the pneumatic guns.

The Risdon Iron Works is shipping from its shops for the Western Sugar Refinery large Galloway and tubular boilers seven feet in diameter and twenty-five feet long, with internal corrugated furnaces. They were tested to 160 pounds pressure.

The Union Iron Works is rushing the work on the battle-ship Oregon as fast as possible in the absence of her armor, which is now on the way. If nothing prevents the Oregon will be completed and ready for her voyage to Alaska. The steamships Columbia and Corona are at the Potrero also, being refitted with new boilers.

Within the past ten days the Midas Gold-Saving Machinery Company has shipped one Gold King amalgamator to Alaska, two to Colombia, South America, two to Montana and one to the Taylor mine near Auburn.

The Union Machine Company is at work on a contract for building a number of concentrators for the McGhee Ore Concentrator Company.

There is an important contract soon to be let for the supplying of material for the big Parrott building on Market street, and representatives of a large number of Eastern houses are here hustling to secure it. The Manufacturers' Association has appointed a committee to wait on the executors of the Parrott estate and endeavor to induce them to place the contract, amounting to upward of \$40,000, with our home factories.

Piles are being driven for the foundation for a four-story and basement brick block at the corner of Main and Mission streets. The building will be 90x125 feet, and is being built for factory purposes by Mrs. Eliza T. Grosh.

The C. H. Evans Co. machine works has just completed and is now shipping an air-compressing pump for oil furnaces to north coast cannery company, and is also building the machinery for the new boat to ply between here and Alviso.

M. A. Graham, builder of the Oriental Marine gasoline engine, recently shipped a three-horse-power engine to a pearl-fishing company on the southern coast, and another to the city of New York. He is now building a launch engine for Attorney George A. Knight.

The Perkins Pump and Engine Company is filling many orders from the agricultural districts for gas engines for irrigation pumps. It has just finished a triplex gas engine for a pleasure launch. The engine is unique in design, and is constructed to make 300 revolutions per minute.

The California Saw Works has been engaged for the past thirty days on a large order for salmon knives for use in the canneries in Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska.

The Bay City Iron Works has contracted for a \$1200 job of iron work for a Market-street building. It is also building several large oil tanks for the storage of petroleum at Berkeley and Stockton, and has proposals to construct and ship to Guatemala an 800-gallon steel wine tank.

The Fulton Engineering and Shipbuilding Works is putting in the refrigerating machinery of a new brewery at Los Angeles, new piping in the Fredericksburg brewery at San Jose, and just shipped to South America two coffee launches for use in the rivers there.

NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS.

GREAT 6 DAYS' SPECIAL SALE

NEW LACES and EMBROIDERIES

In connection with other attractions we have just uncased a gigantic purchase of new Laces and Embroideries, which we bought at discounts that enable us to place them before our costumers this week

AT HALF PRICE AND LESS!

POINT DE VENISE LACE.

At 12 1/2 Cents Per Yard.

ISIGNY IMITATION POINT DE VENISE LACE, 7 inches wide, worth 25c, will be placed on sale at 12 1/2c per yard.

At 20 Cents Per Yard.

ISIGNY REAL POINT DE VENISE LACE, 3 inches wide, regular price 45c, will be placed on sale at 20c per yard.

At 35 Cents Per Yard.

ISIGNY REAL POINT DE VENISE LACE, 4 1/2 inches wide, regular price 75c, will be placed on sale at 35c per yard.

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

ISIGNY REAL POINT DE VENISE LACE, 6 inches wide, regular price \$1, will be placed on sale at 50c per yard.

At 65 Cents Per Yard.

ISIGNY REAL POINT DE VENISE LACE, 8 inches wide, regular price \$1 50, will be placed on sale at 65c per yard.

BLACK BOURDON LACE.

At 25 Cents Per Yard.

BLACK SILK BOURDON LACE, 6 1/2 inches wide, regular price 50c, will be placed on sale at 25c per yard.

EMBROIDERED FLOUNCING AND DEMI-FLOUNCING.

At 35 Cents Per Yard.

WHITE HEMSTITCHED EMBROIDERED SWISS DEMI-FLOUNCING, 26 inches wide, regular price 75c, will be placed on sale at 35c per yard.

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

WHITE HEMSTITCHED and SCOLLOPED EDGE SWISS DEMI-FLOUNCING, 26 inches wide, regular price \$1, will be placed on sale at 50c per yard.

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

WHITE HEMSTITCHED and SCOLLOPED EDGE SWISS FLOUNCING, 42 to 45 inches wide, regular price \$1, will be placed on sale at 50c per yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

At 15 Cents Each.

1000 dozen LADIES' SHEER LAWN SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS in white and colored embroidery, regular value 3 for \$1, will be placed on sale at 15c each.

J. D. O'Brien & Co.
MURPHY BUILDING,
Market Street, corner of Jones,
SAN FRANCISCO.

KEEP THIS AD. MONTGOMERY & CO. GROCERS.



Look Here,
Antoinette
Gray Hair
Restorer
Reduced to
\$2.00
per
Bottle.

This wonderful preparation will restore any color of hair to its original color. It is a boon for red, light and natural—not that horrid dyed look so easily detected. It does not make the hair jet black and full of different colors, but makes it all one color, leaving the scalp white and in a healthy condition. Skeptics are readily convinced that it is not a dye, as the hair grows from the roots the natural color, whereas all dyed hair grows from the roots white. It is easily applied and will not rub off nor soil anything.

Any one in San Francisco using this Restorer according to directions for gray hair or damaged hair will receive their money in full in case it does not do what I claim for it.

TRIAL SAMPLES of three of my complexion specialties for 50 cents.

Enough to last 2 or 3 weeks. Just what you require.

Samples of Creme de la Creme given away.

MME. MARCHAND,
Hair and Complexion Specialist,
121 POST STREET, ROOMS 32-36,
Taber's Entrance. Telephone 1349.

COAL! COAL!

Wellington.....\$10 00
Southfield.....8 50
Genuine Coos Bay.....7 00—Half ton 3 50
Seattle.....8 00—Half ton 3 00
Black Diamond.....8 00—Half ton 4 25
Seven Sacks of Redwood, \$1 00.

KNICKERBOCKER COAL CO.,
522 Howard Street, Near First.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents
Apply Balm into each nostril
ELY'S BALM, 24 Warren St., N.Y.

BRUSHES FOR BARBERS, BAKERS, etc., brush-makers, bath-brushes, billiard-tables, dyes, flour-mills, foundries, laundries, hangers, printers, painters, shoe factories, stablemen, tar-roofers, tanners, tailors, etc.

For the ensuing week we quote:

Hams—Duke's, Armour's or King's, per pound.....12 1/2c

Best Eggs, per dozen.....15c

BEST CREAMERY BUTTER

Squares.....30c

Rolls.....25c

Shewsbury Tomato Catsup, per bottle.....25c

Blue Point Oysters, 2-pound tins.....20c

Woodlawn Maple Syrup, gallon tins.....\$1.00

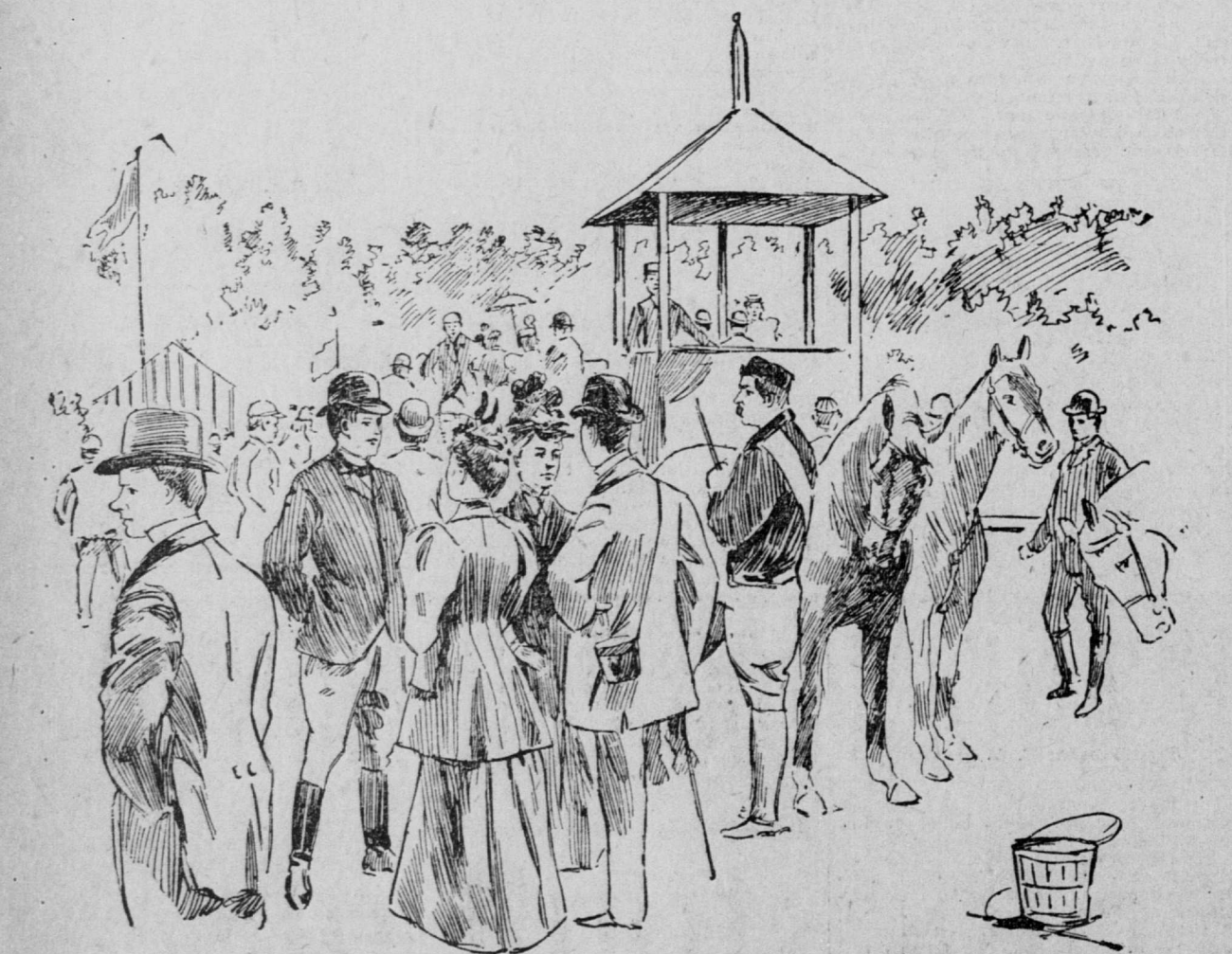
In Teas, Coffees and Spices 20 per cent can be saved by purchasing from us.

STORES { 31 Sixth Street.
118 Third Street.
1645 Polk Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

1000 STATEMENTS, \$2.25.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

PACIFIC PRINTING CO.,
543 Clay Street, S. F.



SCENE ABOUT THE SCORE-BOX DURING THE GAME.
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

played with great energy, did not have the strength to continue the pace, and was noticeably weak on the finish.

There was a hot skirmish for possession of the ball at the opening. The ball careered up and down the field for a short space and finally passed into the possession of Joe Tobin—who, with his brother, may well wear the red and blue colors of the Burlingame with honor—and he carried it down on the Riverside goal, where Captain Waring got the ball and, bearing down on the enemy's goal, he passed it to Mond, who gave it a fine drive and sent it between the flags, scoring the first goal for the visitors.

This goal was taken before the audience could get its breath, and in an equally short period the Burlingame men scored the second point. Joe Tobin got the ball and sent it flying through the Riverside goal amid the shouts and cheers of the spectators.

Riverside won the third goal through the skill of Bittner and his pony.

The play now became fast and furious. Burlingame seemed rattled, while the

ment opened. Besides the most fashionable people of the city, there were hundreds present that were not of the swagger set that sought and found an afternoon's sport that was intensely exciting throughout.

There were many handsome equipages on the grounds and the scene was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed at Burlingame. The club came in for much praise for the splendid manner in which it carried out the tournament, and if it succeeds in making the sport popular in California, as it will doubtless eventually do, it will greatly aid in developing the mental and physical resources of the growing youth of the country. Polo is a noble, manly game, requiring great skill and splendid horsemanship, and the person who thinks it is designed exclusively for duels or for duels at all, should take a whirl down to the next tournament.

The army officials have taken a great interest in the game, as it is the aim to introduce it among the officers and men, because of the opportunity it affords for horsemanship and saber exercise. There

meanor" and the name of the complaining witness, Adolph Suto.

Cigar-Store Indians.

Cigar-store and other fixtures used for show or advertising purposes are made in a small way only in this country. There are only three firms in New York City that manufacture them. Metal figures complete, with whatever printing that is ordered on them, and in ordinary designs and shapes, can be bought from \$10 to \$50, but a seven-foot Indian with paints and feathers and in artistic design is worth \$100. When the figures are made of metal they first moulded in the city. They are then cast in plaster, and from the plaster are cast in sections in the metal. In addition to the New York firms making these metal figures there is a factory in Chicago, and in Detroit, another in San Francisco and two in Philadelphia. There is a good export trade of these figures to Australia and New Zealand.—Hardware.

Saunders', 1382 Market, are showing Elegant Easter Hats. Prices placed everybody.

LOST IN THE DENSE FOG.

The Experience Which Caused Mrs. Maria Majors to Disappear.

EXPOSURE CAUSED SICKNESS.

She Says She Will Fight to the Bitter End Her Case Against Henry Cowell.

"No, I am not dead and I have not been abducted, but for many weeks I have been near death from la grippe and pneumonia, and it was not for the kindness of strangers I should have perished from hunger and neglect."

So said Mrs. Maria Antonia Majors at the Grand Hotel. Mrs. Majors does not reside permanently at the Grand. Neither is she known by the name of Majors, for she does not seek notoriety, but all the same she is very much alive, as the accompanying cut, taken last Wednesday, will show.

"I have taken an assumed name and am keeping my place of residence a secret," resumed Mrs. Majors, "to save being driven insane by such men as Pattison, who, no doubt, are in the employ of the Cowells. This man Pattison came with his wife, my cousin, to Santa Cruz and persuaded me to mortgage my place there and accompany them to San Francisco. He took my money and never did any-



Mrs. Maria Antonia Majors.
[Drawn from a photograph.]

thing to help me with my case. The day we reached San Francisco he left me at the Rosedale House and the next night my baby came near choking to death. I ran downstairs to the office with him and the clerk sent me across to the drugstore with the baby in my arms."

She then went on to say that she lost her way in the fog while returning to the hotel, and for several hours wandered about the streets with only a thin shawl to keep herself and the child warm. Toward morning some men met her and showed her the way back; but she says that neither she nor the child have ever recovered from the exposure. Soon after that Mrs. Majors was told that men were making inquiries at all the orphan asylums in the city for the child, and that if she was not careful he would be stolen. She therefore took him out of the city and left him with friends.

Little Harry Cowell is a bright child, nearly 2 years of age, and is the only known grandchild of the wealthy line king, Henry Cowell of 211 and 213 Drumm street.

"I was compelled to leave the Rosedale House," continued Mrs. Majors, "as men were calling at all hours of the day and night to see me. They wrote letters in English and Spanish asking me to walk and drive and have dinner with them. A tall man with a light beard offered Fred Williams and another clerk at the house one thousand apiece to swear that I was a woman of bad character. These men could have no object in so annoying me unless they were being paid for it. Mr. Williams is an honest young man and did what he could to befriend me. He will be one of my main witnesses in this suit. I worked for two months in a respectable family on Geary street, but my cold was so severe and became so annoying that I was compelled to give up my place and go to friends. Since then I have been near death with pneumonia, and it is only during the past week that I have been able to be out."

"At the beginning of the case L. F. Smith, one of my attorneys, wrote a letter to Harry Cowell for me, telling him that I would compromise the case for \$5000. In his answer to me he said: 'I will give you \$1000, but no more. I would have married you, but was afraid father would leave me a poor man.'"

This letter was left in the care of my attorneys, Senator Bart Burke and L. F. Smith, and they both declared it was a good case. Before leaving Santa Cruz I asked them for the letters, but they said they had been destroyed in the Santa Cruz fire and that they had entirely forgotten their contents. This is why I know they were bought off. Mrs. Amires, the wife of a Santa Cruz fisherman, told me in the presence of Mr. Christoferson that I had been bought off by Harry Cowell. She had offered her \$5000 to swear that she knew I was a woman of bad character."

"When the case comes up I will win it, I know, but if I should fail why then I will put a bullet through his heart. I have told him many times that I would so if he fooled me, and he knows that I will keep my word."

It is only a few years since Robert Majors and his wife Maria Antonia, with one family of children, lived on their fine property adjoining that of Henry Cowell, about two miles northwest of Santa Cruz. The two families had been friends for years, but it was not until after the death of Robert Majors that the intimacy occurred between Henry Cowell and Mrs. Majors. More than a year ago Mrs. Majors sued Harry Cowell for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise. The case has been allowed to drag, but will, she now declares, be brought to a speedy finish.

THE PRESBYTERY TO MEET.

Dr. Adams' Resignation Will Be the First Question Considered.

The San Francisco Presbytery will meet to-morrow evening at the Westminster Church, on Fell street, near Laguna, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

After the election of a new moderator the meeting will proceed to the transaction of business. One of the first questions considered will be the resignation of Dr. Adams, former pastor of the Santa Cruz Church. It has been already passed upon and accepted by the congregation and Charles Geddes and C. S. Capp have been commissioned to carry the pastoral resignation to the presbytery, in whose hands it rests, to finally accept it or not. On Tuesday the presbytery will hold an all-day session at the Westminster Church, beginning at 9:30 a. m. The ladies of the congregation will provide lunch.

Dr. Adams is expected to leave Clifton Springs to-morrow and will probably reach San Francisco on Friday. He will preach

the Easter sermon at the Westminster Church, and in all probability his farewell sermon two weeks later.

THE CITY'S CREDITORS.

They Petition the Supervisors to Cover Their Claims in the Next Tax Levy.

The associated creditors of the city have issued a small pamphlet, being a "report of progress" in their matter of securing satisfaction of their claims. It gives results of their conferences with the new Board of Supervisors, and, concluding, says:

As a means to the accomplishment of the principal end of the association, to think we may say quite positively that in the tax levy to be made in June next, an amount sufficient to pay the claims of the associated creditors will be included and specially set apart to pay such claims.

We have in circulation a petition to the Board of Supervisors, which has been signed by many prominent citizens who are among the largest taxpayers in the city, asking the board to include in the tax levy of 1895-96 an amount sufficient to pay our claims.

WITH HELMETS AND CAPS.

New Regulations Are Adopted by the Police Commissioners.

All Officers Without Exception While on Duty Must Be in Uniform.

The Police Commissioners have been for some weeks discussing the matter of introducing certain reforms regarding the uniforms of the officers and patrolmen.

They held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which an amendment to section 9 of order 1003, relating to police uniforms and badges, was adopted, and a copy was ordered sent to the Board of Supervisors for approval at the meeting of the board to-morrow afternoon.

The amended section leaves the full-dress uniform of the Chief and captains unchanged. The clerk to the Chief and the property clerk will have the same uniform as the captains. In regard to other police officers, the only change is that the frock coat must be made "to button up to the neck."

The changes introduced in other respects are important. Captains, clerk to the Chief and the property clerk shall wear when on duty "navy-blue, double-breasted sack coats, made to button to the neck with double row of police buttons, six buttons in each row, three buttons on cuffs, collar rolling. Collar and cuffs to be of the same material as the coat. The bottom of the coat to reach to the end of the thumb, the arms hanging naturally. Two breast pockets and a pocket in each skirt, all inside."

Sergeants and corporals, when on patrol duty or on duty as station-keepers, prison-keepers, bailiffs of courts or clerks of police headquarters, shall wear "blue single-breasted sack coats, made to button to the neck, rolling collar, with single row of six police buttons in front and three on cuffs. The bottom of the skirt to reach to the end of the thumb, the arms hanging naturally. Two breast-pockets and a pocket in each skirt, all inside."

Patrolmen detailed for duty as station-keepers, prison-keepers, bailiffs of courts or clerks at police headquarters shall wear the sack coats prescribed for sergeants and corporals, with cap and number of badge enclosed in white-metal wreath.

The captains and officers of police shall wear the same badges and stars as heretofore, but "as an insignia of rank the captains of police shall wear shoulder-straps with black ground and two gold bullion bars on each end of the strap. Patrolmen while on duty shall wear a black helmet of uniform shape, with double black and gold cord with white metal wreath and number of badge in front."

Captains, sergeants and corporals while on duty shall wear a cap with gold bullion wreath encircling the word captain, sergeant, or corporal embroidered in gold bullion. The caps for captains to have a gold band, those for sergeants and corporals to have a black band.

It will be seen that in future no "citizens' clothes" will be worn by any member of the Police Department while on duty, with the exception of the Chief and those detailed to detective duty. Patrolmen on night duty have heretofore worn whatever clothing suited their taste, but now they will wear the same uniform as on day duty, so that citizens can easily recognize them. The only additional expense to the patrolmen is the new helmets.

DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY.

The Supreme Court Defines Liability of Persons Using It.

Giovanni Girand, a dishwasher in La Mollie's restaurant at San Jose, went on the roof of his employer's house during a heavy storm on the night of February 23, 1894, to secure some signs there affixed. While on the roof he ran into some electric wires and was badly burned in hand and leg. He sued the Electric Improvement Company of San Jose for damages and obtained a judgment. Then the company took an appeal.

Yesterday the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The court held that the defendants had not taken due care and that there was no contributory negligence shown. On the point of the responsibility of persons using dangerous elements, such as electricity, the court says:

It is the duty of those making a profit from the use of so dangerous an element as electricity to use the utmost care to prevent injury to any class of people, composing the public, which exists in any considerable numbers. They must protect those possessing less than ordinary knowledge of the character of the commodity.

LIGHT TO EQUAL SUNLIGHT.

Nikola Tesla Says the Proper Agency He Could Obtain It.

"If I could only discover an agency through which I could conduct 8,000,000 volts I could produce a light equal to the sun."

The speaker was Nikola Tesla, the greatest electrical theorist. He was standing on South Fifth avenue near Bleeker street, watching the ruins which fire had made of his grand workshop. He could see in the debris many of the results of his researches into the mysteries of the unseen power, and here and there were invaluable pieces of mechanism upon which he had worked for a lifetime. Yet he was not disconcerted, and when he made the above statement his mind was as clear as the tone of the old Liberty bell. It was not the fancy of an idler or an insane magician, but the ambition of an inventor who has aimed his shaft of knowledge at the heart of electricity.

"Do you really expect to attain such a triumph?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," replied electricity's prophet, "if, as said, I can find an agency that will startle so gigantic a current. Eight million volts can be created, but wires which we now use would be turned to ashes upon the first contact with a current of this power. We don't know yet what electricity really is. When we do know and the secrets of its mysterious power are at the disposal of man, then inventors will startle the world."—New York Press.

One of the restrictions which they moved into the flat was that when they were taken should be driven into the walls. The two bright girls used their chewing-gum to stick up the photographs.

See Seavey's immense stock of millinery and will buy your Easter Hat there. 1382 Market.

TO ATTEND B'NAI BRITH.

Grand Convention of the Order to Be Held in Cincinnati.

LOCAL MEMBERS WILL GO ON.

Delegates From All Over the World Prosperity of the Organization.

The Constitutional Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nei Brith will meet at Cincinnati on the 28th inst. Such a convention is held but once in five years, and delegates from all parts of the world will be in attendance to represent the various lodges which exist in the Old and New worlds. By the constitution of the order every district lodge has an executive officer, and from each of the district grand and subordinate lodges reports are sent to



DAVID S. HIRSCHBERG



ALBERT ELKUS



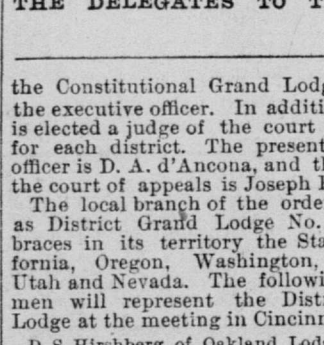
JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD



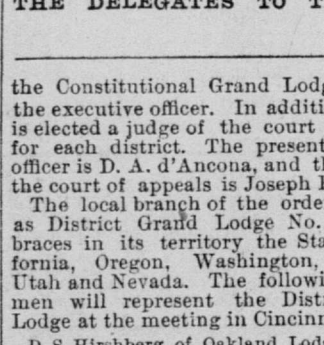
EDWARD BARE



SIMON BARUCH



COL. H. P. BUSH



L. L. SOLOMONS

THE DELEGATES TO THE B'NAI BRITH CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

the Constitutional Grand Lodge through the executive officer. In addition to these is elected a judge of the court of appeals for each district. The present executive officer is D. A. d'Ancona, and the judge of the court of appeals is Joseph Rothschild.

The local branch of the order is known as District Grand Lodge No. 4, and embraces in its territory the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah and Nevada. The following gentlemen will represent the District Grand Lodge at the meeting in Cincinnati:

D. S. Hirschberg of Oakland Lodge No. 252; Lucius L. Solomon of Fidelity Lodge No. 420; Albert Elkus of Etham Lodge No. 37; Solomon Zekind of Unity Lodge No. 273; Joseph Rothschild of Unity Lodge No. 273 (chairman); Hyman P. Bush of Pacific Lodge No. 48; Simon Baruch of Golden Gate Lodge No. 129; Edward Bare of Columbia Lodge No. 127.

The grand secretary's report gives the following interesting data:

Number of lodges in the district.....	34
Number of members in the district.....	1,864
Decrease of beneficiary members during 1894.....	46
Decrease of non-beneficiary members during 1894.....	1894
Total number of beneficiary members January 1, 1895.....	2,238
Total number of non-beneficiary members January 1, 1895.....	287
Total number of members January 1, 1895.....	2,525
Number of deaths of beneficiary members in 1894.....	37
Number of deaths of non-beneficiary members in 1894.....	1
Number of representatives elected.....	135
Number of representatives in session.....	135
Number of past presidents in the district.....	497
Total amount of receipts by all lodges in 1894.....	\$109,314.99
Total amount of disbursements by all lodges in 1894.....	109,170.67
Total amount of funds by all lodges January 1, 1895.....	94,522.50
Amount of benefits paid to sick by all lodges.....	14,500.95
Amount of funeral expenses by all lodges.....	2,645.85
Amount of payments to W. and O. B. fund.....	65,861.50
Amount of donations.....	1,681.70
Amount of contributions to board of relief.....	260.00
Total amount paid by all lodges, including W. and O. B. assessments.....	483.40
Balance in hands of treasurer January 1, 1895.....	\$3,363.30
Receipts from all sources to December 31, 1894.....	\$9,850.89
Received from grand trustees, 1894.....	\$8,555.82
Amount of warrents.....	4,750.00
Amount of payments.....	\$89,645.88
Securities from secretary to trustees.....	10,509.30
Balance in treasury January 1, 1895.....	1,005.53
Total Grand Lodge fund.....	\$101,156.71
Total Grand Lodge fund.....	\$120,888.31

The following officers have been elected to serve for the following year:

Abraham Jonas of Oakland Lodge No. 252; Edwin I. Wolfe of Cremlieux Lodge No. 325; M. P. Stein of Hope Lodge No. 126; Julius Platt of Opik Lodge No. 21; Jacob Levinson of Etham Lodge No. 37; Benjamin Harris of Carson Lodge No. 266; S. H. Shoken of Montebello Lodge No. 51; Simon Hochstetler of Miriam Lodge No. 56; Dr. S. S. Kahn of Unity Lodge No. 273; Joseph Henry of Golden Gate Lodge No. 129; A. N. Levy of Montebello Lodge No. 51; Jacob Greenbaum of Columbia Lodge No. 127; Joseph Blum of Opik Lodge No. 21; D. S. Hirschberg of Pacific Lodge No. 48; Henry Schwartz of Pacific Lodge No. 48; Edgar D. Polzotto of Fidelity Lodge No. 426.

As an offshoot of the Independent Order of B'nei Brith a secular school has been established for teaching children the elements of Hebrew and instructing them in the tenets of the Jewish faith.

The local delegates to the Constitutional Grand Lodge will leave San Francisco about the 26th inst., and will make a somewhat extended stay in Cincinnati.

The Fire Department. The Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, when the resignation of George Cashel

of engine 2 was presented and accepted. The following transfers were made: James Reid, from engine 19 to engine 24; William Gallagher, from engine 24 to engine 19; John O'Donnell, from engine 2 to engine 13; Daniel Newell, from engine 13 to engine 25. David H. Wright was appointed to truck 5, vice Hall, promoted, and George McLaren, hoseman of engine 2, vice Cashel, resigned. Chief Sullivan was granted thirty days' leave of absence to visit Santa Barbara. It was decided to meet in future every Saturday at 1:30 p. m. till further notice.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

The Coming State Sunday-School Convention at San Jose.

Church people are looking forward to several big gatherings this month. Perhaps the most important is the annual California State Sunday-school Convention, which is to commence in San Jose on the 16th inst., and continue in session until the 18th. President Harry Morton, Secretary G. W. Campbell and Dr. R. S. Cantine of the First M. E. Church of San Jose constitute the committee on arrangements. Full fare going and one-third return fare is the arrangement made for the transportation of delegates.

The fifth annual convention of the Epworth League of this district will be held at Los Gatos Thursday and Friday, April 25 and 26. Secretary James I. Case has been looking after transportation matters, with the result that the usual reduction will be allowed. The international convention of the Epworth League is to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., this year.

BUDD'S OUTING.

He Will Fish for Trout in the Lakes of Yosemite.

Travel to the Yosemite opened last Monday, a few days earlier than last year, and a good season is expected. Miss Gould and party will tarry two weeks in this picturesque resort, en route to San Francisco. Governor Budd has decided upon Yosemite for his summer outing, which will commence on June 1. He says that he intends to remain in the valley for the entire month and to enjoy trout-fishing to his utmost capacity. For this sport there are now unusual advantages in the Yosemite, hitherto closed to sportsmen. Five years ago the Fish Commission stocked several lakes with trout. Ostrander, Silver

WILL DEFEND MR. JUDGE.

Local Enthusiasts Who Will Uphold His Mahatmic Claims.

THE CHAMPIONS ARE CHOSEN.

The Great Theosophical Battle to Be Fought Shortly in Boston.

Delegates have been selected by the local branches of the Theosophical Society to represent them at the annual national convention of the American section, which is to be held in Boston on the 23d inst. Dr. Jerome A. Anderson will go from the San Francisco branch, carrying the proxies, also, of the other delegates, Miss Annie Brice and Mr. Williams. The Golden Gate Branch is to be represented by President E. B. Rambo and Dr. Allen Griffiths. It is expected that the bitter contention which has raged and torn the American section over Mrs. Annie Besant's charges against William Q. Judge, the leading theosophist in this country, will be sure to prove the main topic of discussion, for, like Banquo's ghost, it will not be down.

Mrs. Besant has come out more positively than ever in various publications, among them the Westminster Gazette, in her accusations against Mr. Judge, whose alleged mahatmic mediumistic powers she calls in question, and the result is that the split occasioned among the searchers after metaphysical light has spread from hemisphere to hemisphere. Whatever controversy arises the delegates from this city will enthusiastically support Mr. Judge's claims.

"It is not Mr. Judge who is on trial," says Dr. Anderson, "but the issue now confronting us is whether American theosophy is to prove a success or a failure. Theosophy is peculiarly an Occidental plant, and its enemies are secretly endeavoring to blight and crush it."

George P. Keeney, a local enthusiast and who was one of the three founders of the San Francisco branch, waxed ardent and eloquent in his advocacy of Mr. Judge at the library of the Theosophical Society yesterday afternoon. Mr. Keeney was a personal admirer of Mr. Judge in New York. Picking up a copy of Mrs. Besant's last public contribution to the controversy, which is now waged upon three continents, he said:

"Here Mrs. Besant would leave the impression adroitly that whatever powers Mr. Judge possesses their exercise by him is purely automatic. Why, what escape is there from such an accusation. Even Mme. Blavatsky herself would have been made the victim of such an insinuation."

"On the other hand, any true occultist can see that Mr. Judge could be subject to the volition of the masters without losing the conscious principle and becoming a mere automaton. His mind would be simply subordinated, and operating in perfectly conscious harmony with the will of the mahatma influencing him."

"But see what she says: 'A friend told her that Mr. Judge did not receive messages from the masters.' Who is this friend? It looks very much as if some subtle influence emanating from India was behind this to injure American theosophy. It has always been the desire of the Hindoo Brahmins to maintain the intellectual supremacy on this planet, and their influence is now being exerted to hurt a grand American brotherhood which has been erected upon a foundation of pure ethics."

"I do not question the honesty of Annie Besant—the Annie Besant who stood up in the English courts for a principle; the Annie Besant who led the London mob; the Annie Besant who organized the London matchgirls; the Annie Besant who has done more for the London masses than any other woman! No; all I can say is that she is being made the instrument of the inhuman Hindoo hierarchy."

"Why, Mr. Judge was for a quarter of a century a pupil of Mme. Blavatsky. He is a man of untiring energy and has done more for theosophy than any other living man. He has at last come out, now that he has been forced to, and openly claims to be in occult communication with the masters. Annie Besant has herself said that she saw 'the master' in Mr. Judge. He does not claim to be 'the agent,' but merely 'an agent of the masters.'"

It promises to be a battle of the giants. Dr. Hartmann, who is at the head of the German theosophists, and who, Mr. Keeney thinks, is the most profound writer on occult subjects the age has produced, will in all probability be present to defend Mr. Judge. The assailants number among them such lights as Herbert Burroughs, Bertram Keightley and George Meade, besides Mrs. Besant. Whether the mahatmic messages claimed to have been received by Mr. Judge are genuine or counterfeit will doubtless still be a debatable question after the battle in the coming Boston convention has been fought to weariness.

VENISON AS FOOD.

Breeding Would Make Deer Meat Cheaper Than Beef and as Useful.

"Cheaper venison for American cities" is the subject of an interesting report to the State Department by Mr. Charles de Kay, United States Consul-General at Berlin. "The abundance and excellence of venison," he says, "cannot fail to strike the attention of those who live in German cities. It is a common dish practically all the year round; its price is so moderate that only the poorest classes fail to taste it now and then. The reason for this is the

high cultivation of forestry and the care with which they are bred and protected from poachers. Considering the excellence of venison as food and the small cost of rearing herds of deer under proper protection, it is in America especially that steps to form practical deer parks might be easy and of profit."

In the neighborhood of great cities the supply of water has to be regulated by the preservation of large districts of more or less mountainous, more or less woody country. In New York, for example, the Adirondacks and the watershed of the Croton river are reserved for the purpose of reasons affecting the water supply of New York City and of a large part of the State—directly or indirectly affecting it. It is in such districts that the scientific breeding of deer might be carried on with small cost, relatively speaking. The annual killing and sale of animals of the proper sort would furnish an income far beyond the aggregate of salaries for overseers, foresters and guards."

Of late the problem of improvement on the indigenous red deer of Europe has occupied various gentlemen in North Germany, among whom of special note is Herr Winter, in Berlin. He has been experimenting for the last decade on the American wapiti (Cervus major Americanus) as a cross on the small native red deer (Cervus elaphus), in order to obtain a larger, heavier, more meaty animal, and thus increase the value of Prussia's deer herds. Mr. Winter has been successful in every way. By removing the does of wapiti and supplying the red does with young wapiti stags only he obtained the desired cross. Between 1887 and 1890 he gained forty half-breed from such unions, and he now has eighty-six. They are regularly of very much greater size than the red deer.

He has also proved that wapiti and red deer are related through their ancestry, because the half-breeds are not sterile, are not mules, but breed rapidly to red deer or to wapiti again. Wapiti were first brought to Europe in 1235, but did not do well in England or on the Continent. But some of them left half-breed descendants in Silesia, and in 1870 the late

Emperor William I. shot a stag of twenty-two points, weighing 500 German pounds. Now, however, the certainty of the practical benefits of the cross has been demonstrated, and more wapiti are to be imported from America to still further enlarge the structure and strengthen the breed of the deer in North Germany.

In the United States' forests wild animals have been cut off with a recklessness which is bringing its own punishment, or has already brought evils. It seems well to call the attention of individuals, clubs, corporations and States to the folly of neglecting any longer the formation of parks, and furthermore to point out the way to a supply of food which is savory and can be made reasonably cheap. Large tracts of hill range and woodland, now absolutely necessary to the water systems of cities, must be carefully watched and guarded in any case. They might be stocked with wapiti and Virginia deer, and the herds then regularly decimated to supply the markets with wholesome food.—Washington Star.

Military Salutes in Europe.

The military salute required in most all civilized countries is nearly the same. Perhaps in Germany, however, the regulations are somewhat more stringent. A soldier on meeting the Emperor has to stand still, face about and remain with hands raised for from twelve to twenty paces before his Majesty approaches and for the same distance after he has passed. In Belgium an officer has to do the same thing for the King and subalterns for generals, though ten paces only are required for the latter case. Soldiers carrying any thing so that their hands are quite occupied salute with their eyes—that is, they turn their heads in the direction of the person coming and going. French officers raise their caps to each other, but the private does as the private in other armies do.—London Standard.

The Metropolitan Tabernacle is still the best attended place of worship in England. There is a church membership of over 5000.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

DON'T GET LEFT! MAKE NO MISTAKE!

Be sure when you start out to attend the sale of the KENNEDY BANKRUPT STOCK that you get into the right place.

REMEMBER

That mine is the only store where you can buy the new goods that were ordered by

P. KENNEDY & CO.

Before the failure for the spring trade, and I wish to lay PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE FACT THAT I BOUGHT THEIR NEW STOCK ON ARRIVAL CHEAPER THAN THE OLD STOCK WAS BOUGHT FOR.

TEMPTING BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK

DRESS GOODS

Hosiery.

Underwear,

Capes and Jackets,

Sheetings,

Bankets,

Table Linens,

Napkins and Towels.

DO NOT MISTAKE THE PLACE.

First Dry Goods Store West of Fifth St.

C. CURTIN, 911-913 Market Street.

\$20.00 CASH AND \$5.00 PER MONTH

FOR

Choice Stockton Lots.

NO INTEREST—NO TAXES—TITLE GUARANTEED.

IN THE NORTHERN ADDITION.

Delightfully Situated Near the Cream Residence Portion of the City.

ON A FINE ELECTRIC CAR LINE

son, a
and 17

[illegible]

HE HAD MANY FAT JOBS.

C. A. Spreckels Under a Hot Fire of Interrogation Points.

FIFTH OF A MILLION IN DOUBT.

How "Gus" Settled Heavy Accounts With His Father in Philadelphia.

C. A. Spreckels, usually known as Gus Spreckels, is in a peck of trouble. By the filing and prosecution of his suit for slander against his father, Claus Spreckels, he has, perhaps unwittingly, invited a public scrutiny of his career such as he scarcely counted on.

When a man enters suit against another for slander he immediately places himself on the defensive. Mr. Delmas of the law firm of Delmas & Shortridge yesterday began to work the searchlight on the plaintiff in the suit in a manner that made him squirm.

The suit is based on certain statements

tion by Havemeyer and Seale's? It did. What was your position and title? Vice-president and general manager. How long did you continue to draw the salary and act in the capacity stated? I think until December, 1891, when I resigned in writing. To whom did you send your resignation? To Claus Spreckels, as president, and the board of directors. For how many months did you draw the salary stated? About two years and six months. When asked what other positions, if any, that the witness had filled he said:

I acted for some months as secretary of the Hawaiian Commercial Company. I do not remember the years or months. I secured the position at the request of Claus Spreckels, he being president of the corporation. Have you now stated all the positions you have filled from your birth? I think I have. I was for some years a member of the firm of J. D. Spreckels & Bros. I don't recall the dates. It was a partnership composed of John D. Spreckels, J. D. Spreckels, the latter being myself. We were in the shipping and commission business in San Francisco. I contributed various sums to the capital of the firm from time to time, but I cannot now recollect them. The books of the firm will show I think it was about \$100,000, together with the accrued profits for about sixteen years. I don't remember that any of us contributed any capital at the start. Each of the partners owned a third of the concern.

When did you cease to be a member of the firm? January 1, 1892. Have you now stated all the occupations you have followed, with emoluments and profits? I think I have. When you entered the California Sugar Refinery as clerk at the age of 17, had you any property of any kind belonging to you? None whatever. When I was 19 years of age my father gave me \$10,000. While I acted as clerk of the sugar refinery I bought for \$300 an

THE CITY'S BOULEVARD.

Property-Owners Are Getting Ready to Secure Its Construction.

TO MAKE LOTS VALUABLE.

The Supervisors Will Receive a Petition for a Big Assessment District.

The San Francisco end of the great boulevard from Golden Gate Park to San Jose promises to be the first section built, although it is not yet being widely talked about.

This promise is in the fact that nearly all the large property-owners along the route between the park and the county line are cordially in favor of it, and a number of the most influential ones are getting ready to launch the enterprise and crowd it through to success. Preliminary surveying has already been done.

Among those who favor the project with enthusiasm are W. M. Fitzhugh, Mayor

charge of last night's festivities are: P. W. Windler, F. Eggers, J. H. Schuur, H. W. Smith, W. Smith, committee on arrangements; W. T. Appian, Chris. Roeder and G. F. Renken, reception committee; L. Barner, floor manager; H. Beversen and H. Elmers, assistants to the floor manager; W. W. G. W. Renken and Henry Foltner, floor committee.

JOCKEY CLUB DOINGS.

Owner Dickey Is in Trouble—The Stewards Investigate Other Runs.

D. R. Dickey, owner of the Pescador stable, has been ordered to remove his horses from the racetrack. Mr. Dickey approached John Merrill, the assistant starter, and stated that he intended to start his horse Pescador in a few days, and that if Merrill saw that he got away well he (Dickey) would make it a consideration for him.

Mr. Dickey stated that he was greatly in need of money, and as he did not look upon the proposition in a criminal light the stewards decided to deal leniently with him.

At the conclusion of the steeplechase the stewards had a veterinary examine the horse, the Lark, to see if he had been "fixed" before starting in the race.

After an examination the veterinary stated there was nothing wrong with him, but that in taking one of the jumps he had struck himself, injuring one of his heels and that only a game horse would have continued running in the race.

Owner Van Ness, in explanation of the bad run made by his horse Mainstay, said that he was greatly disappointed in the animal, as he expected to win and played him. After the last race Van Ness said that he would take the horse out and show the stewards that he was possessed of more speed than he showed in the race. In this he was disappointed for the horse ran a quarter in exactly the same note as he ran in the race. So trainers and not the jockeys are at fault sometimes.

THE CIRCUS ROYAL OPEN.

It Proved a Surprise in Novelty and Spectacular Beauty.

A Foaming Waterfall and Colored Fountain—Athletics and Music.

The Circus Royal and Venetian Water Carnival opened last night at the corner of Eddy and Mason streets with a crowded house and a performance that, for spectacular event and novelty, was everything that could be desired. Indeed, its originality proved to be a treat to lovers of public entertainments.

The old panorama building has been so changed inside that its appearance last night, under the brilliant electric lights, surprised the crowds who went to see the circus and carnival. In the center of the main floor is a ring, rising around which are tiers of theater-chairs and rows of boxes. The dress circle is fringed with loge-boxes, behind which are hundreds of seats, and from floor to ceiling everything is finished in cream and gold very beautiful in effect and very rich in contrasts.

The entertainment began with a grand march of performers, which showed the numerical strength of the company. This was followed by a horse quadrille by lady and gentlemen riders. The next feature showed what kind of athletes are in the company through a series of double somersault jumps, in which John Stack, who wore California poppy-colored tights, made a hit. A clever Japanese juggler gave an exhibition of surprising feats that were applauded.

Then came a flying trapeze act by a new aerial artist, Mlle. Lotta Miranda, who had many new things in her line. The four Rosaries, from Paris, literally set the house wild with enthusiasm over their acrobatic feats.

Miss Tex, "the American girl" in frontier costume, rode a bucking bronco that shied at the lights and people and failed to buck.

Stack and clown Eddie Sylvenio performed on the triple horizontal bars, and this event was given applause, which it fully merited. Peter W. Barlow, the English champion bareback rider, did well on a new piece of apparatus, the Rosaries, as clowns, gave a comical boxing match that made everybody present roar with laughter and electrified the sports.

Zyrra performed on the high wire a series of thrilling feats. Joseph Williams rode bareback over hurdles and jumped with his horse through a ring of flames. The circus performance ended with splendid tumbling by the company.

The water carnival was a general surprise. In a few minutes the ring was covered with a tremendous rubber and a waterfall course was constructed over the performers' entrance, and presently water shot over the ceiling from a hydrant in the center and was sprayed from movable pipes all round the ring.

A torrent poured down the fall in foaming fountains, while colored lights played upon the magnificent spectacle, which rivaled the electric fountain. With four feet of water in the ring, Miss Cora Beckwith, the English swimmer, gave an interesting aquatic exhibition, which was followed by the Venetian float with a Neapolitan quartet and a party of girls, with Mr. M. J. Marion Nolan as the Venus among them. The entertainment concluded with a pyrotechnic display of a shower of golden sparks.

COMPANY A'S HIGH JINKS.

Soldier Boys Spend a Jolly Evening at Their Armory.

The members of Company A of the Third Infantry gave a very enjoyable smoker and high jinks at the regimental armory on Golden Gate avenue last evening. The company room was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and paper lanterns and a programme of considerable excellence was presented as arranged by the committee in charge. The members of the committee were Lieutenant Ballinger, First Sergeant Sullivan and Privates Davidson, Donohoe and Thorpe.

The high jinks differed in many respects from the beaten lines of such entertainments. Captain Connolly called the assembly to order. Then a big basket of "D. D." clay pipes passed around, followed by a huge box of smoking tobacco. When all got their pipes comfortably started the refreshments, including beer, soda, cigars, etc., were brought on, and then followed the instrumental music and duets and trios, songs, recitations and stories almost without end.

The entertainment did not end till well along toward the "wee, sma' hours."

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Carl W. von Tiedeman Wanted for Obtaining Goods by False Pretenses.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday by Dr. Albert G. Dultz, an old gentleman, for the arrest of Carl W. von Tiedeman on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses. The old gentleman is a decorator, and in places he said, Von Tiedeman represented to him that he could get him some work at the Almshouse. At the time he had \$200 worth of books and surgical instruments in his room, \$25 Kearny street.

He went to the Almshouse and remained some months. When he returned he ascertained that Von Tiedeman had obtained his property from the landlady by presenting an order signed by a doctor.

There is a case pending in Judge Hunt's court against Von Tiedeman, in connection with forged deeds for Mrs. Harriet Christy's property, which occurred about a year ago.

A. R. U. REORGANIZING.

Harry Knox Says It Is Preparing for an Extensive Strike.

MAY TAKE SIX MONTHS' WORK.

Engineers and Conductors Going Into the Order, but Their Names Kept Secret.

The reorganization of the American Railway Union is under way and is making progress satisfactory to the old-line members. In fact, so much has been done that a re-statement of the old order of wages is looked for before October next.

Harry Knox, who was so prominently mentioned in connection with the strike at Sacramento last summer, has charge of the work. He says:

"The railroads desire to keep the old organizations in existence. They are afraid of having all the railroad men united under one order because when they are so organized the little dissensions do not crop up with any degree of effect. They know that; hence they want to keep the A. R. U. from getting the other men to unite with us.

"As soon as our organization is perfected a formal demand will be made for a restoration of wages, and if not complied with will result in a greater strike than that of last summer.

"The engineers and conductors are dissatisfied with the condition of their affairs, though they are saying little about it. They are joining the A. R. U., but in such a way that no one knows they are members. We approach a man and explain the proposition. He is given a blank slip and envelope. If he desires to join the order he places his name on the slip, encloses it in the envelope which he hands back sealed.

"No one knows his name and no one will know it until the membership of the order takes in 90 per cent. of the railroad men. We have some 30 per cent. of them now in the safe-deposit box, but their names are unknown to any one. If I was asked to name ten men who belong to the order I could not do it, for I do not know their names."

"When Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was here did the A. R. U. make any proposition for the engineers to join the order?" was asked.

"We did not. We look on Chief Arthur as a 'scab'-herder. You should hear the engineers talk since he came here. They have changed their minds regarding him and are coming into the A. R. U. almost solidly."

"How soon will the reorganization be perfected?"

"Hardly for six months. There is a great deal of work to be done, but by that time we will have the 90 per cent."

"Will the street railway men be included in the A. R. U.?"

"Not at present. We will have a convention soon at which changes will be made in the constitution which will admit the street-railway men to membership, but just at present they could hardly unite with us. Their class of work is different, but I feel certain they will be part of the order after the convention."

"Our grievance committee is still in existence and is doing good work. By the time we are ready to take the step there will be no chance for the companies to say they have nothing to arbitrate."

CONVERTS TO UNIONISM.

The Carpenters' Mass-Meeting Productive of Good Results.

Several hundred carpenters and joiners attended the mass-meeting at the temple last evening, called by E. L. Malsbury, the district organizer for Northern California of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The object of the meeting, as stated by Mr. Malsbury, was to induce all non-union men to join the local unions of carpenters, and the local associations of contractors, in order to secure a schedule of increased wages in the future. In the course of his remarks he denied the published report that a strike was contemplated. To disprove the report he stated that the local associations of contractors had stated that if a majority of the carpenters presented a proposition to them for an increase of wages, the suggestion would be favorably received, and a compromise made for a year to maintain such a schedule.

In response to the call for non-union men to join the unions, quite a number advanced to the secretary's desk and enrolled themselves. It was decided to hold another mass-meeting a week from next Wednesday evening for the purpose of gaining more recruits.

Thrown From His Horse.

Harold Wheeler, an attorney, was thrown from his horse, a fractious animal, while crossing the ditch in front of the clubhouse at Burlingame, yesterday morning, and sustained a slight concussion of the brain.

Dr. Wetrell of San Mateo and Dr. MacMannan of Burlingame remained on the scene throughout the afternoon, but a telephone message from the clubhouse at a late hour last night said that he was much improved and thought to be out of danger.

Call It a Craze.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT CONCERNING WOMEN.

HOW BAD HABITS ARE FORMED.

The New York Tribune says: "The habit of taking 'headache powders' is increasing to an alarming extent among a great number of women throughout the country. These powders as their name indicates, are claimed by the manufacturers to be a positive and speedy cure for any form of headache. In many cases their ingredients are morphine, opium, cocaine or some other equally injurious drug having a tendency to deaden pain. The habit of taking them is easily formed, but almost impossible to shake off. Women usually begin taking them to relieve a raging headache and soon resort to the powder to alleviate any little pain or ache they may be subjected to, and thus like the morphine or opium fiend, get into the habit of taking them regularly, imagining that they are in pain if they happen to neglect their regular dose."

In nine cases out of ten, the trouble is in the stomach and liver. Take a simple laxative and liver tonic and remove the offending matter which deranges the stomach and causes the headache. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are composed entirely of the purest, concentrated, vegetable extracts. One Pellet is a dose.

Mr. E. VARGASON, of Otter Lake, Lapar Co., Mich., writes: "I have had an attack of the headache. It came on suddenly, and I was unable to do anything but lie in bed. I took one of your Pleasant Pellets immediately and in half an hour I was cured and was able to get up and do my usual work."

Weak Men and Women SHOULD USE DAMIANA BITTERS, THE Great Mexican Remedy; gives Health and Strength to the Sexual Organs.

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NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CREPONS!

This week we will exhibit the most elegant assortment of FRENCH CREPON DRESS FABRICS ever shown in San Francisco. Our present stock of this popular fabric includes all the leading staple shades as well as the newest shades for the season.

OLIVE, BLUETTE, MARRON, FAWN, MYRTLE, ACIER, CREAM, TAN, GOLDEN BROWN, HELIOTROPE, ARDOISE, CARDINAL, NAVY, TRAPPISTE, PILOTE, BLACK.

These goods are the production of the most celebrated manufacturer in France, and the designs being exclusive, are not to be found elsewhere in this country.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

O'Connor, Moffatt & Co. INCORPORATED 1892.

111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 POST STREET.

Only a Dollar or Two

ONE POUND FINE Note Paper.

WILL and FINCK. Stationery Department 618 & 820 MARKET ST. and 15 to 23 O'FARRELL ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

1-Pound Packages Fine Note Paper, in cream-white, with blue ruled or plain, per package 25c Envelopes, high cut, square shape, to match above paper, per box five packages. 35c Box or Paperette of 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. 10c

or three! That is really all you save on a pair of shoes at the big factory where the prices of the retail department are the same as on the wholesale floors.

Seems that ought to be enough, though, to pay for going out of the way a block or so—considering that there's really no time lost, for the big assortment and extra low prices enable one to get through so much sooner.

We are always a little ahead of retail stores on new styles. Come and see what we have in Summer Shoes—for men and women.

KEEP YOUR VALUABLES LOCKED!

CASH AND BOND BOXES. Of Heavy Japanned Tin, With Lock and Key. Cash-Box, 7 inches long, as per cut..... 70c Cash-Box, 8 inches long..... 85c Cash-Box, 9 inches long..... 1.10 Cash-Box, 10 inches long..... 1.15 Cash-Box, 11 inches long..... 1.20 Cash-Box, 12 inches long..... 1.25

DON'T FORGET TO PRICE OUR BABY CARRIAGES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Electrical Construction and Repairing of All Kinds. Estimates Given. NOTE.—Special attention paid to grinding Razors, Shears and Edged Tools by skilled mechanics. Prices moderate.

WILL & FINCK 818-820 Market Street Factory—30 First Street.

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GUS SPRECKELS. ATTORNEY ACH. REPORTER BENNETT. ATTORNEY DELMAS. ADOLPH SPRECKELS. C. A. SPRECKELS ANSWERING INTERROGATORIES PROPOUNDED BY ATTORNEY DELMAS WHILE ATTORNEY ACH RISES TO OBJECT. [Sketches by a "Call" artist.]

made by Claus Spreckels to a reporter for the Examiner, and which statements were published in that paper a short time ago. The grounds on which C. A. Spreckels makes his complaint are as follows:

First—That defendant, Claus Spreckels, said of plaintiff: "I gave that boy \$24,000 a year in Philadelphia. Then he drew out \$250,000 of my money. I will tell the whole story one of these days. Then the public will see these sons in their true light."

Second—Is materially the same as the first count in the complaint.

Third—That Claus Spreckels spoke of the plaintiff's suit against the Oceanic Steamship Company in a manner that would suggest an attempt at blackmail by the plaintiff.

Fourth—That the defendant said of plaintiff, "He will soon be bankrupt," which is alleged to have injured the plaintiff's credit as a "merchant and capitalist."

Fifth—That the defendant said of plaintiff, "He has wasted money."

In view of these premises Gus Spreckels wants \$300 damages and costs of suit.

In accordance with an order of court, issued by Judge Sanderson, the taking of the plaintiff's deposition was begun yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Promptly on the hour C. A. Spreckels and Adolph Spreckels, accompanied by Attorney Ach of the firm of Rothschild & Ach, appeared. D. M. Delmas, one of the attorneys for Claus Spreckels, was present. Adolph Spreckels entered the room and took a seat at Mr. Delmas' side as a representative of his father, Claus Spreckels.

Clement Bennett acted as reporter and the notary public administered the oath. The examination developed the fact that C. A. Spreckels was born in San Francisco December 18, 1858, that he was educated partly in Germany and partly in San Francisco, and that all the positions of trust and profit which he had occupied up to 1891 had been procured for him by his father, Claus Spreckels.

Mr. Delmas plied the witness with interrogatories bearing on all the details of his career, from the time he left the South Cosmopolitan Grammar School, at the age of 17, to the present time. This investigation evidently made the witness ill at ease, causing him to hesitate in his replies and fidget in his chair.

Mr. Delmas said:

Where did you go to work, and at what kind of work?

At the California Sugar Refinery. In what capacity?

As clerk.

What was sugar refinery owned by a corporation or an individual?

By a corporation.

How did you procure work in that institution?

I was employed by the corporation.

At whose solicitation?

Through the influence of my father, who was president at the time.

What salary were you paid?

I think that for several months I worked for nothing. Subsequently for \$100 a month—I think for two years.

At the end of that time was your occupation changed?

No, the place of occupation was not changed.

What position did you then take?

I acted in the capacity of assistant secretary and subsequently secretary of the corporation. I remained secretary until the year 1889.

What was your salary as assistant secretary?

Yes, my father agreed to give me \$100,000 for the purchase of a residence.

After your arrival in Philadelphia was any compensation agreed upon?

Some time after, yes.

Was it within six months?

I think so.

By whom was your compensation then fixed?

By my father.

What was that compensation?

Four thousand dollars a year—\$2000 a month.

When did your salary begin?

From the time that I arrived there—about June, 1889.

After the Spreckels Sugar Refinery was incorporated, who were the owners?

Yes, my father owned it as it was owned by Havemeyer and Seale's.

At the time of the incorporation?

Was your salary fixed before or after the incorporation?

I think it was after.

Who owned the fifty-five one-hundredths shares of the corporation?

Claus Spreckels.

-AN OLD TIME EMIGRANT SHIP. ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ON A BLACKBALL LINER

Bad luck to the Joseph Walker
And the day she did set sail;
Likewise to Mr. Tapscott
And his dirty yellow meal.

—From an old shanty that sailors used to sing in
the packet ships forty years ago.

Standing upon the pier at Birkenhead and looking across over the glassy surface of the Mersey toward the Princess dock, the eye couldn't help but see a handsome-looking, freshly tarred and newly painted full-rigged ship swinging lazily to her anchor in the river. Her yards were braced square and the cotton sails upon them were neatly stowed with bunts as smooth as the round bottom of a sailor's bag, and the yardarm gaskets were passed harbor fashion and as close as the seizing on a mainstay.

The tide was on the flood, and yet there wasn't a ripple on the water save where it

ment, for beside me there stood a young emigrant girl much older than myself who was looking at the compass and she asked me what it was.

"We're a-goin' to 'ave a breeze shortly," I heard the pilot say to the captain, who had just come up out of the cabin and joined him in a walk on top of the after house. "It's lookin' dirty way off there to the south and of east," he went on. "I've been watchin' it for some time and it 'pears to me to be risin'."

"Get your men together, Mr. Patton," said Captain Stowell, the ship's commander, "and heave in the slack chain. Send a few of 'em aloft to cast off the yardarm jackets, and when the slack is all in we'll masthead the topsail yards to be ready for sheeting home."

The breeze that the pilot predicted came sooner than expected, and inside of half an hour after feeling its breath the anchor fluke was in the grip of the shankpinner and the Isaac Webb, the famous Blackball

lantic on the Isaac Webb and were stowed away in her 'tween decks, now the foulest of places, with an atmosphere that was suffocating, packed like sardines in a box, with but little air or light, and all seakick. The wet, dirty and disagreeable 'tween decks with its seakick occupants mingling their moans with the creaking of the ship's joints as she plunged her knightheads into a sea that flooded the main deck above them, and when she rolled, washed the waters in a wave that broke against the bulwarks, the fierceness of the gale as it struck through the shrouds and played upon the running-rigging, the big ship under a storm stayed struggling with the immense combers that thrust her on the weather-bow and threw her off into the trough of the sea when she'd roll and show her copper-covered keel to the hungry wild seabirds who were hovering above and about us carefully watching our every move, the cursing of the officers and the growling of the sailors as they were being washed from the pumps, made a scene which no brush could truthfully paint nor pen describe.

These packet ships carried no waiters, not even a stewardess to look after the comfort of the female portion of the passengers. The provisions, too, were severely plain, the principal item being Indian (or yellow) meal, which was served out in the raw state to the emigrants themselves twice a week. The daily allowance of this food they used to carry to the galley and there, where the cook, a Dutch fellow, located well forward on the main deck and a good distance from the booby hatch, the entrance to the 'tween decks.

How often I have witnessed dozens of young girls saluted by a great wave as they tried to reach the galley that swept them off their feet, piled them in a heap on top of each other in the lee scuppers in a most helpless condition and washed the food which they were taking to have cooked into the sea to the delight of the seagulls, who would swoop down and carry it off. Drenched, discouraged, hungry and frightened, we used to come to their assistance, lift them out of the floating scuppers, soothe their fears and after leading 'em down the companion ladder to their berths below, still the pangs of hunger by dividing with them our own hard but scanty fare, which consisted of bread skouse, that was sometimes seasoned with too much salt water and a black wash called coffee, sweetened with treacle, that tasted like a mixture of salts and senna.

I have many times seen the poor creatures, when the ship was pitching, lose hold of the man rope while trying to reach the steerage with cooked food, tumble down and lay prostrate at the foot of the ladder, with the yellow meal about scattered around the decks and on their clothes.

There is no comparison between the steerage of the ocean liners of to-day and the 'tween decks of the time of which I write. Those early day emigrants and their sufferings and hardships while crossing the Atlantic which only themselves can ever know. Both owners and captains were careless of their comforts, and I who saw the trials and the troubles and every day life on board considered them the most miserable of wretches.

Many times I went hungry, having shared with the girls that I knew were in want, my yet last bit of the main top-sail, thirty or more of them who heard of his coming, were about and grabbing hold of the frosty braces, rushed along the snow-covered deck singing:

Burrah, my boys, for Paddy's land,
'Tis the land that we adore;
May the heavens smile on every child
That left the Shamrock shore.

It took us six weeks to make the passage, and when we anchored off Castle Garden our passengers now in groups, some dancing, some singing, had forgotten all about the long journey and their sufferings vanished as if it were but a dream.

DENIS KEARNEY.

RECKONED SHE GOT EVEN.

The Woman Who Smuggled
Catskin Muffs Across the
Canadian Line.

The Clerk Told Her What They
Were—She Was Angry and
Talked Back.

"I see by an advertisement of yours," she said, putting down a big bundle on the counter of a Sixth-avenue furstore and fumbling for her handkerchief, "that your store valuable furs through the summer, and guarantee to keep out the moths. Is that so?"

"It is, madam," said the clerk politely. "Well, I own two mighty fine muffs, and I'd kinder like to store 'em. Wouldn't think of bringin' 'em to you, only last year I put up my best plush coat in camfer—a dollar's worth of it—and along came them buffaloe moths and chewed up the whole back thereof. They just seemed to lanker after camfer, and now I feel a bit skittish about the muffs."

"We'll take good care of them, madam."

"Tain't too early to put 'em away?"

"Oh, no."

"I see they're having sleighin' out West."

"Reckon I won't need them muffs, hey?"

"Could I get 'em if it came off cold?"

"You could."

"Well, I guess I'll leave 'em," concluded the camphor skeptic, untying the string on the bundle. "These are valuable furs, young man," she added. "You don't get no such lynxskins down here. I bought them muffs in Canada last fall, and I didn't pay no duty gettin' 'em in, either."

"How's that?" asked the clerk.

"I wore 'em in."

"I don't understand," said the clerk.

"Don't they? Well, I put a foot through each muf, see?"

"Weren't they—weren't they rather warm?" ventured the clerk.

"Warm? Well, you can bet I perspired and blushed at the way they were, though, of course," she added, modestly, "them muffs was only just above my shoes."

"Of course," echoed the clerk, hastily. "May I open the bundle, madam, and examine the contents?"

"You said you didn't pay duty, I believe," he asked.

"You better believe I didn't."

"I think that cats are on the free list, madam."

"Hey?"

"I say cats are free."

"Suppose they are?"

"Merely that your muffs are catskin, treated and dyed, that's all. Shall I give you a receipt?"

"What?" asked the woman again, unable to believe her ears.

"Catskins, madam."

The owner of the muffs quietly gathered up her property and arose.

"They're no more catskins than you are," she said, with an expression of contempt. "It's just your own cunning, bring in a muf the way I did to save your neck, because there ain't enough space on your whole body, all the way from your head to your feet, to hold a muf from the door of the galley, put the fire out in the range and drove the cooks away. The hatches were all battened down and the companionways closed up tight, making the 'tween decks the most miserable of places."

All of our passengers were young, and the sexes about evenly divided. They had brain and brawn, and in their composition was the best blood of Europe. It was the soundest and the best looking of the family that emigrated. The dwarfs and cripples were kept at home. Seven hundred of these young people, with hopes high burning, braved the dangers of the wild At-

ONE OF THE MARVELS OF ANIMAL LIFE.

"How's that for ugliness?" said an animal collector, taking up a tall bottle and holding it against the light as a connoisseur would wine.

The bottle—a big-mouthed affair—was filled with diluted alcohol and held an extraordinary looking insect, that was apparently all legs and claws and almost a foot in length.

"I have caught many number of curious creatures," continued the animal-hunter, "but this is the most singular. I was prowling through the forest of one of the South American countries one day in search of specimens when I observed a small bird fluttering violently and evidently entangled among the branches of a small tree. Approaching it carefully I saw the supposed branch move, but even then, when within several feet of the bird, I still thought it impaled or caught in some way. Suddenly, as I stretched out my hand to release it, I saw that the little bird was in the grasp of a veritable monster; a gigantic insect that so imitated the green twigs of the tree upon which it stood that it was almost indistinguishable. The animal was this fellow I have in the bottle, as you see, a perfect imitation of a jointed green twig; even its small wings are imitations of the leaves of a plant."

"It is a gigantic mantis—one of the deli-

INSECTS THAT CATCH BIRDS

the method described by Mme. Merian, who came upon a huge spider devouring a bird that had evidently been caught in a web spun over a crevice in a tree. She describes the monster devouring its prey as a disgusting spectacle, it having covered the unfortunate bird with some secretion and was slowly sucking its blood.

"I heard strange stories about the tarantula. According to the natives it was not always deadly, and gave to the victim a peculiar spasm, so that they appeared to go through a dance. Some were rigid, their movements being very slow. Others threw themselves about in a frantic manner, as though mad. The tarantula, the famous dance of the native Spanish people, is supposed to be modeled after this singular disease, and is often very graceful and attractive."

"If all the insects which prey upon birds and other animals were collected it would make an interesting showing. One would hardly expect to see an insect preying upon fish, yet in New Zealand I have seen a large dragon fly catch small fish. The big insect would skim along the surface and dart into the water, seize a small fish and bear it away. The same has been observed in this country. Giese, the English naturalist, saw dragon flies catching small fish in



MANTIS CATCHING A BIRD.

ate little praying fellows common in this country, but enlarged out of all proportions—a veritable giant. It had been resting on the twig or branch unseen, completely protected by its resemblance to the branch, and the bird had possibly alighted in it and been clasped in the trap-like claws that came together like springs. My up and moved with the regularity of clockwork. I learned from the natives that the insect was famous as a bird-catcher, taking birds as large as a sparrow. In almost every case they must have been deceived by the appearance of the insect, thinking it a branch of the tree.

"Our ordinary mantis, a little creature hardly an inch or so in length, preys upon other insects, catching them just as this monster did the bird."

"Before I went to South America," continued the collector, "I had read the story

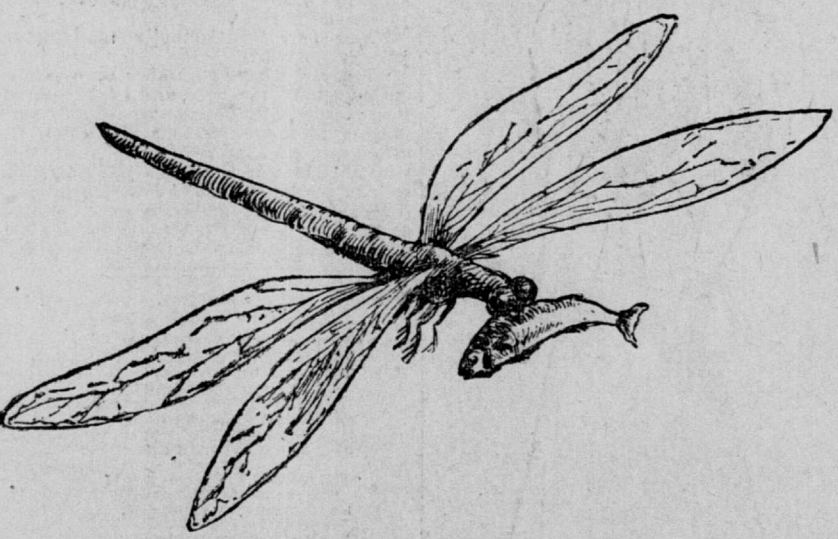
Alabama, while the larvae of the dragon fly is known to be an enemy of small fry. Among the bird-hunters may be included the scorpion. In the East India Islands a very large specimen is found, and a well-known naturalist actually observed one capture a bird. The scorpion was a very large one, and it sprang at the bird, which was a small one, holding it in its claws and striking it with its claws, killing it almost instantly.

"The South American and African ants are famous in this respect, and often succeed in destroying large animals. A fly in Africa kills thousands of horses and cattle yearly, depositing its eggs in the bodies, where the young live for a while—illustrating the fact that it is not always the largest animal that is the greatest destroyer."

SIX SUCCESSFUL PUPILS.

Graduating Exercises of the California School of Elocution and Oratory.

Six bright young ladies graduated from the California School of Elocution and Oratory in the well-filled auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association last night. Two of them, Miss Mabel E. Sweetland and Miss Vida White, both of this city, were from the professional



DRAGON FLY CAPTURING A FISH.

of Mme. Merian about spiders that capture birds, and I must confess I took it with a grain of salt; but when I reached the deep jungle and saw the wonderful butterflies, the gigantic spiders, I was ready to believe anything and kept my eyes open. More than this, one of my guides, an Indian, told me that the tarantula lived on birds and he had seen them eating them.

"I found that the most of the big spiders did most of their exploring in the night, finding several in my tent—huge hairy creatures that would cover a saucer. One day as we were pushing along the north branch of a sluggish river, on the outlook for game, my man, who was twenty feet to my right with my gun, gave a shout which brought me to his side, and there was the bird and the spider. The former was a good sized sparrow, which had evidently been caught in a net of some kind, as it was entangled, and the spider, a great ugly fellow, had just seized it, and despite the blows the bird gave it with its wings and beak, was pressing it to the fatal mandibles, and soon killed it."

"The bird was as large as the spider and was a good illustration of the strength of these insects; but they undoubtedly rely to a great extent upon the effect of the poison, which immediately enters the veins of the victim and tends to paralyze them."

"During a long trip I frequently saw these spiders capture birds. One method was to crouch upon plants, and when the birds came fluttering around the flowers the tarantula would suddenly seem to strike it down with its powerful front claws and in a moment send its mandibles through the flesh. At other times the bird was apparently caught in a web that was spun for the purpose of trapping them. This is

course. The other successful candidates, who will henceforth be known as the class of '95, were Miss Nellie Averill Armstrong of San Diego, Miss Josie Bryan of San Jose, Miss Esther C. Macomber of Angel Island and Miss Bertha Brosius of this city. The parts they took in the graduating exercises reflected the thoroughness of the training of their principal, Miss Emily Curtis. E. Sweetland's rendition was a pantomime, "Tit for Tat." By way of variety several musical numbers were interspersed among the exercises, Mrs. Jessie D. Moore giving a vocal solo, Miss Charlotte Gruenhagen a violin solo and M. B. Wallach a cello solo. A scene from "Mary Stuart" closed the programme, Miss Vida White impersonating Mary and Miss Bertha Brosius Elizabeth.

The California School of Elocution and Oratory was established in 1881, and has a board of directors composed of prominent State educators and scholars and a number of ladies and gentlemen of high social standing. Prominent among them are Professor C. W. Childs, principal, and Professor George R. Kleeberger, vice-prin-

cipal, of the State Normal School at San Jose; President J. N. Beard of the Napa College, and Professor Rockwell D. Hunt, who fills the chair of history in that institution; William T. Ross, a well-known local elocutionist; Arthur P. Chipron, assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; Hon. C. W. Cross, Rolla V. Watt and Rev. E. R. Dille of this city; Mrs. Mabel Cartwright Cockroft of Oakland and Mrs. J. S. McCain of Alameda. The faculty consists of Miss Emily Curtis, principal; Miss F. M. Estabrook, associate; Miss Vida White, Sigismund Blummann, Miss Jessie D. Moore and Miss Susie W. Nicoll.

A DRUMMER IN TROUBLE.

James Watson Committed to the County Jail for Contempt.

James W. Watson encountered the wrath of the Superior Court yesterday and in consequence was sent to the County Jail for contempt.

Watson secured a divorce from his wife, Sierra M. Watson, about a year ago, and was directed to pay \$150 attorney's fees and \$75 a month alimony. He neglected to pay, and a week ago was cited to appear in Department 4 to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. He admitted that he had recently sold property for \$400, but could not explain what had become of it. The property was purchased five years previously for \$600, and his wife declared he had admitted having sacrificed it to escape paying alimony.

Yesterday he remembered that as regards the \$400 purchase money he had lost \$300 of it at the races. The court admonished severely on the evasion by the defendant and ordered him into the custody of the Sheriff until he pay \$225 now due.

THE NEW PORT WARDENS

Commissions Are Issued to
Messrs. Provost, Atwood
and Harney.

The New Board Will Claim Their
Seats—A Contest In
Prospect.

Port Wardens' commissions were issued yesterday to Nelson Provost, successor to J. W. Gage; H. B. Atwood, vice A. J. Martin, and P. J. Harney, vice B. J. Watson. The three gentlemen were appointed by Governor Budd and confirmed by the Senate during the closing days of the last Legislature. Samuel Braunhart was appointed at an earlier date to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Samuel K. Thornton, whose term expired March 1. The contention was made that the terms of Gage, Martin and Watson did not expire until March 1, 1896, and the Governor, in all probability, has deferred issuing the commissions of their successors until he looked up the law in the case.

The old board was appointed by Markham in 1891, and Thornton took his office immediately, but the others failed to qualify until a year later. Thornton was the successor of Port Warden John Martin, who died in 1890. On the death of the latter Governor Waterman appointed Alec Badlam his successor, but Badlam was never confirmed, and when Markham took office he ignored Waterman's appointment and named Thornton the successor of John Martin. The latter's term, had he lived, would not have expired until March, 1892. Thornton going into office in 1891 has four years of service expired this year.

The new Port Wardens intend making a fight for their office, and as soon as their commissions are received they will take the necessary oath and demand the retirement of Messrs. Gage, Martin and Watson. The latter gentlemen have already expressed themselves in regard to their position in the matter. They will refuse to yield, basing their refusal on the contention that they have yet a year to serve. Budd's appointees insist that their term of office dates from the issuing of their commissions, and claim that the term of the present board has expired. The matter will probably be taken into the courts, and pending a decision the old board claims the right to act.

Of the new appointees Provost and Atwood are master mariners. Captain Provost was formerly in command of the schooner C. H. Merchant and Captain Atwood has for years been the surveyor for McNear. P. J. Harney is the agent of the Sacramento Transportation Company and has been on the waterfront for many years.

HUNTINGTON IS COMING.

Towne and Mills Will Meet
Him at El Paso or New
Orleans.

These Gentlemen, It Is Said, Will
Start on Their Trip
To-Day.

After several postponements of his proposed trip to this coast C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific, has at last got his pressing business affairs in such a shape that he can get away from New York, and was expected to leave that city last night in his private car.

As has been customary for some years in these trips to the West, Mr. Huntington will come by the Sunset route, via New Orleans and El Paso. This will give him an opportunity to inspect the longest stretch of road owned by the company and the part of it which is at present receiving the most attention from that corporation.

Mr. Huntington seldom travels at night when going over his own line of road. The plan usually followed is to lay up at some important railroad point every night and travel in the daytime.

The inspection which the president gives the road on these annual trips is a thorough one. Over each division he is generally accompanied by the superintendent in charge, who explains what improvements are being made, those that are contemplated, and repeats the orders of his superior.

At the offices of the company in this city it was reported yesterday that General Manager Towne and General Land Agent Mills would leave the city to-day for the purpose of meeting Mr. Huntington at some point along the road. They may stop at El Paso or may conclude to go on to New Orleans.

Their mission is supposed to be to give the president such information in detail as to the situation here as has not been supplied him heretofore by wire or letter. The trip, however, is usually made by some of the officials as a matter of courtesy to the president.

It will be several days—probably a week or two—before this city is reached by the party. Mr. Huntington has expressed a desire to witness the coming festivities at Los Angeles and this may detain him several days.

Park Music.

The following programme will be given by the band at Golden Gate Park to-day:

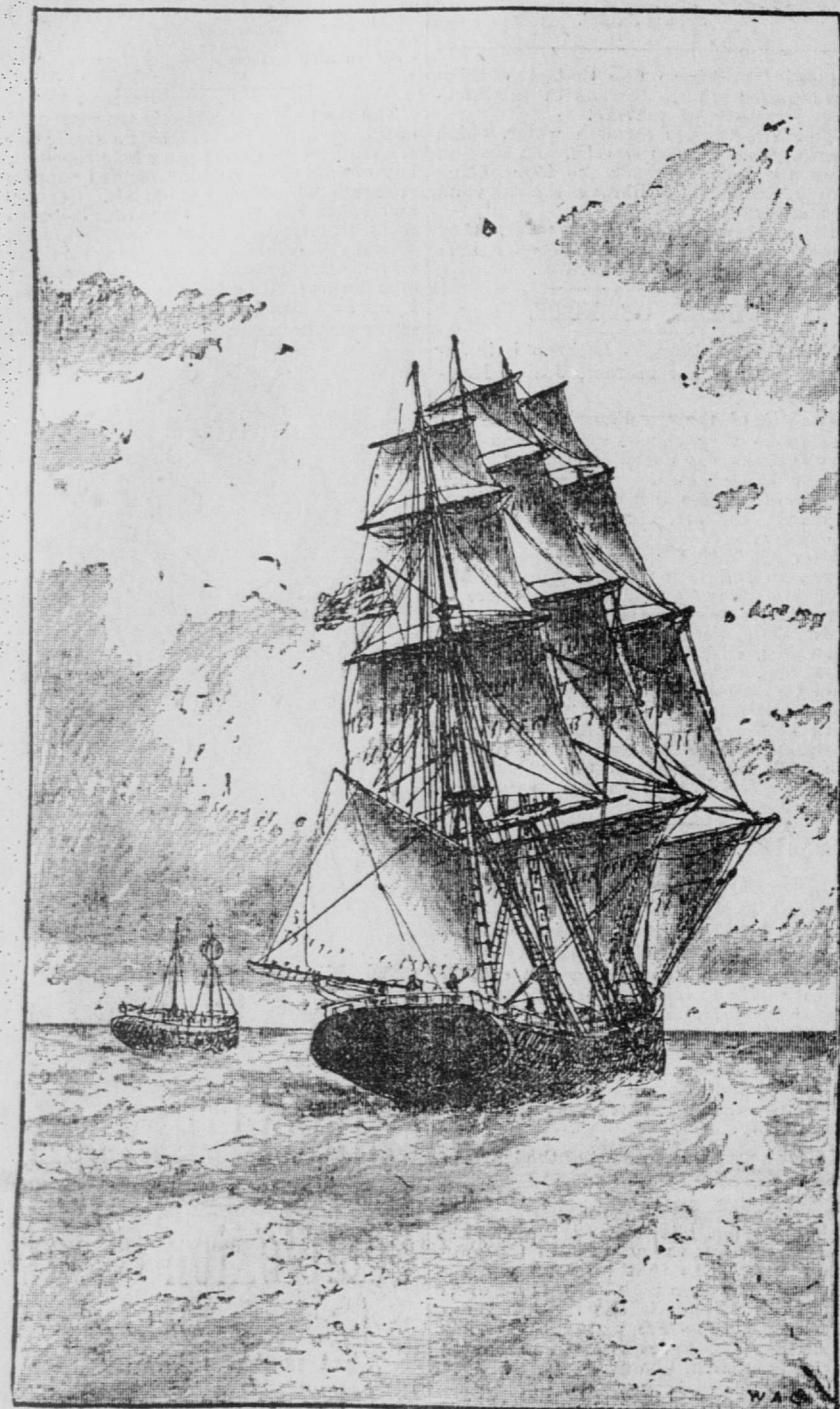
March, "Hoch San Francisco".....Schreck
Overture, "The Blue Bird".....Schreck
(a) A Turkish Dance. (b) Dance of the Sultan's Palace.....Polack-Daniel
Air with Violins.....Bartone solo, Mr. Colver.
Waltz, "Children of Spring".....Walcott
Overture, "Reformers".....Littell
"Awakening of Spring" (by request).....Bach
Trot, "Art's Triumph".....Strauss
"Torch Dance".....Meyerbeer
Galop, "Storchschnabel".....Fahrtbach

More public money is spent for brass bands than for schools in the Argentine provinces.

SKINS
ON
FIRE
WITH
ITCHING
SCALY
HUMORS
CURED
BY
CUTICURA
WHEN
ALL
ELSE
FAILS

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT—
Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (blood purifier) speedily cure torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and scrofulous humors when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THEM.

Potter Drug & Chemical Corp.,
Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



THE ISAAC WEBB OUTWARD BOUND.
[Drawn for the "Call" by Coulter.]

broke against the ship's stern and the few wrinkles that were made by the boatmen as they rowed to and from the ships.

There wasn't a breath of wind. The starry banner at the peak of the monkey gaff hung in folds sluggishly, and the weather vane that was fastened to the mizen royal backstay looked as limp and lifeless as a wet main deck swab that lay on the windlass end.

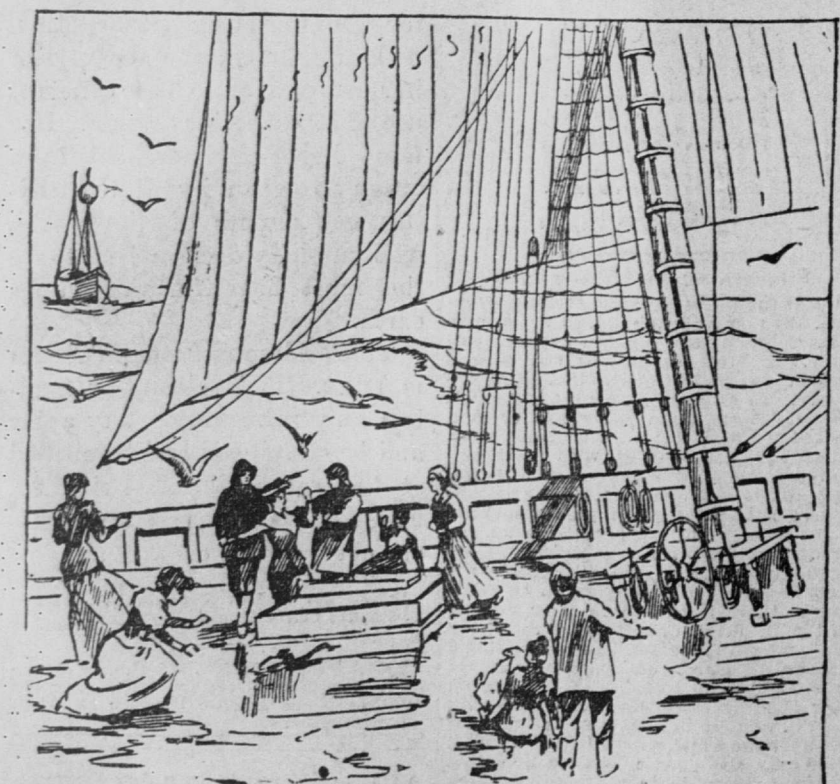
The white cotton sails, new manilla running gear, the crowds of young women and men, dressed in homespun, about the decks and looking over the rail, all went to show that she was an outward-bound Yankee packet, and the house flag at the fore royal truck proved her to be a Blackball liner awaiting a breeze and the turn of the tide to get under way.

"Look you here, young fellow, if you want to get on board this ship without trou-

liners, was gliding down the Mersey and out toward the Irish Sea under a cloud of white canvas that reached from the upper rail of the bulwarks to the now mastheaded royal yards and we were assisted by the tide, which began to ebb.

The breeze which canted the ship's big bows downstream when we tripped the anchor hung to us till we were well abreast of the northwest lightships, when it shifted to the east and stiffened, and belling the big topsails, sent us reeling along about ten knots, with a full cargo and seven hundred passengers, all bound for New York.

We discharged the pilot at midnight, and two days later the rattling breeze, which sent us spinning down St. George's Channel and gave us such a splendid offing, chopped around to the westward and began to howl. For four days and nights we lay to under a close-reefed main and



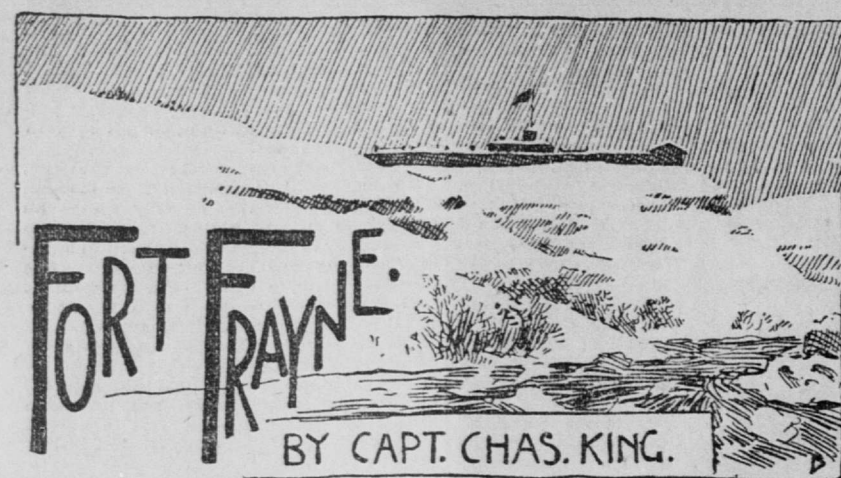
THE GIRLS HAD A HARD TIME OF IT ON THE SLIPPERY DECK.

ble put some more elbow grease into that there rag and make the top of that binnacle shine like a looking-glass. We can't have any skulkers aboard this ship."

The coarse voice was Mr. Patton's, the chief mate of the Isaac Webb, and he was introducing himself to me as I was busy scouring the brass around the binnacle.

Mr. Patton was a downcast, tall, angular and rawboned. The color of his skin from long years of contact on the ocean with hail, snow, squalls, fogs and sunny weather resembled the yellow shoes now worn by dudes. A severe cut which he once received below the right eye left an ugly scar and a broken nose disfigured what was once a very handsome face. The knuckles of his right hand were all broken and he carried a brass knuckle in the starboard pocket of his monkey jacket.

I didn't like the blistering introduction. It made me feel very sheepish at the mo-



All the morning it had been threatening snow, and now it was sitting slowly down, but presently the flakes fell thicker and thicker, and then in a dense cloud that soon shut out even the crest ahead of them. Captain Leale, a calm, thoughtful battalion commander, picked out certain level-headed sergeants and sent them, with a few men each, out to the right and left front and flank, so as to guard against surprise, and then as the snow came about in the snow and wind he turned to the adjutant, many and many were the conjectures as to the cause of the halt and delay. "What are we waiting for? Why don't we pitch in?" were the queries that passed from lip to lip, and many were the inquiring glances toward the little group of officers smoking and talking, and chaffing Ormsby at the head of the column. With an Indian village barely a mile away, an Indian fight probably not an hour ahead, the Twelfth was taking things as coolly as befitted the season, and Ormsby, after looking once more to the chamber of his revolver and trying the breechlock of his Springfield carbine, joined in the chat with all the coolness he could command and strove to appear more interested in what was being said than in the immediate business at hand.

And yet, when the adjutant came riding rapidly back from the ridge, there was instant movement to meet those eyes that were the trouble, Jimmy? was the query on many a tongue. "What are we waiting for?"

"They're going regularly into camp—putting up their tepees," was the answer. "It looks as though they were waiting to be overtaken by the pursuit. The colonel thinks they're willing to come to terms rather than march further in such weather. I suppose the Eleventh can't be very far behind them, and as yet don't suspect we're over here at all. Lucky for us, too," said he, gravely, "for it's two to one in their favor, if I'm any judge at all."

"The devil you say! How many lodges are there?"

"Bat says nine, until seventy, though they're not all up yet, and you can't see a thing now for the snow. The old rip must have been re-enforced heavily. There seems to be two or three hands rolled into one. What I can't understand is how the Eleventh happens to be so far behind. We thought they were right at their heels. I hate to think how the settlers down the dry fork must have suffered."

"Seen or heard anything of them—or of any refugees?"

"Yes, two outfits passed up the valley going for all they were worth this morning. Bat and Chaska saw them from the ridge yesterday to the south. The scouts say they abandoned their wagons and took to their horses."

Even as they were speaking there came indications of some unusual object off to the right rear column. One or two officers and men were seen to ride off in that direction and were quickly swallowed up in the snowcloud. A sergeant coming up from the rear saluted Captain Leale and said: "Captain Amory's company, sir, and there are some mounted men coming in who seem about played out. He thinks they're settlers seeking protection."

And presently this proved to be the case. Out from the forest there came a column in sight four or five horsemen slowly escorting one or two riders on broken-down and exhausted quadrupeds, and there was a general movement on the part of half the men of the Twelfth to come to their linked horses and gather about these new arrivals. There were two men, rough-bearded, typical frontiersmen, garbed in the roughest of plains wear, men with faces so drawn and sagged with terror and suffering that they did not brighten when the eyes of the reaching protection of a strong force of cavalry. There was a third, a man heavily bearded like his associates, but with dress of costlier make, with features that told of gentler birth than those of the shifting, restless, filled with a dread as great as theirs, gave no symptom of reassurance. Like shipwrecked mariners on the broad ocean they had sought the succor of the first craft that came in sight, but even now seemed to dread the storm, and no doubt the stability, the safety of the rescuing ship. "How many men have you?" they had eagerly asked, and when told 22, had wrung their hands and implored the first rescuers not to dare confront the Indians, who were at least 1000 strong.

"They have wiped out everything in the valleys below, fired every ranch, murdered every man. They've got the women and children of our women prisoners now, and that very cruel and the first thing they'll do will be to butcher them if you attack. For the love of God come away," they implored, "and let them be. The troops in pursuit must be fifty miles behind."

Thus eagerly, incoherently, the two ranchmen said their say. The third was strangely silent, yet seemed to be full as eager to get away.

"What say you to this story?" asked the young lieutenant, who had ridden out to bring them in.

"It's all God's truth!" was the answer. "You'll be wiped off the face of the earth if you attack. We're in the prisons—hardback, bacon—anything, and some grain for our horses, and let us go."

"Well, you'll have to come in and see the commanding officer first," was the short reply. "He'll decide after hearing your story."

"What's his name?" asked the stranger. "Colonel Farrar."

"Farrar? Is this the Twelfth Cavalry? I thought they were ordered to Arizona. We were, but this devil's work of the ghost dance keeps us here. Now follow, and we'll get you something to eat."

But the stranger said that he would go no further to the front. "I'm too near that cursed band now," he protested, shaking his fist through the wintry air. "Go, you, Mullen, and see the colonel. Get what help you can. I'm too weak to ride until I can have something to eat."

Then the man who called himself Mullen and his friend seemed anything but cordial to his companion. "D—him," they growled, as sullenly, they left him dismounting at the pack train. "His saddle-bags are crammed with grub, and he's suffered. Other men stand and fought and tried to defend Crawford's ranch and Morgan's. They are dead, poor devils, but that sneak who calls himself Grace, he only came among us six weeks ago, and if he ain't a jailbird I'm no judge. He's afraid to see your colonel, lieutenant. That's what I believe." And when Captain Leale heard their story at the head of the column he called to his orderly, mounted and rode back through the falling snow.

"Where is that third refugee?" he asked of the pack master; "that man, that Grace?"

"He was here just this minute, sir. He's worse scared than the others. He wants to go on. There he goes now. He's lighting out by himself."

Just then there came a movement along the column. Every troop was springing to his horse. "They're mounting, sir," said the orderly. But the captain was staring fixedly after the disappearing rider, who, clapping spurs to his jaded bronco, was dashing away. "Where on earth have I seen that form before?" said Leale to himself. "Orderly, ride after that lunatic and bring him in here. What?" he

asked, turning quickly about in his saddle as a trumpeter came trotting to his side.

"Off to the right, sir. The adjutant is leading the way," and peering through the fast-falling flakes the battalion commander saw the dim figures of the horsemen already in motion.

"Come on with your packs, Harry," he called to the chief packer, "and what that fellow returns send him to the front."

Five minutes more and they were stumbling down into the depths of one of the deep ravines which opened out from the valley of the frozen stream to the eastward. Then, and without a word of command, a trumpet call, only the uplifted hands of the troop leaders and observant sergeants, the column halted. "Dismount!" was

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ent think the colonel should do," he added, with an attempt at jocularity that somehow failed to provoke a smile.

But Ormsby in turn shook his head. "I haven't known your colonel a week," said he, "but I've learned to know him well. When he means to go in, all you've got to do is to go, too. That's what I've mapped out for myself, and doubtless so, too, have these gentlemen," he continued, indicating the two ranchmen, now eagerly fingering their Winchester and getting ready for business. The elder of the two it was who answered:

"No man who has been through what we have, and seen the sights and heard the sounds of their raids on the ranches down the fork, would do less than thank God for a chance of meeting those brutes on anything like equal terms. My poor brother lies there, hacked and scalped and mutilated; his wife and daughter, I believe, are somewhere among those foul tepees now, unless God has been merciful and let them die day before yesterday. We fought as long as there was a show, and we got away in the dark. Those poor women wouldn't leave their dead."

A tear was trickling down his cheek as he finished speaking, but his lips and jaws were firm set. "You gentlemen," he continued, "are going into this thing just from sense of duty, but think what it is to me and to young Crawford here. His old father and mother were just butchered, by God—butchered—and the worst of it is that if that damned house of mine had stood by him ten minutes he might have got them safely away. They were too old to make any time, and it was no use. That fellow's a white-livered pup, and if I ever come upon him again I'll tell him what I think of him."

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SUNDAY APRIL 7, 1895

Rest is for the restful.

The climate never wears out.

Avarice is the first cousin of theft.

To be happy requires as much as to be wise.

Silurianism never made life happier for anybody.

Make it a holiday for your wife as well as yourself.

California is half way between New York and heaven.

California is just beginning to ripen well all the way through.

The man who opposes City improvement opposes his own welfare.

Nearly everything that happens in these days seems to happen right.

Whatever is given from a great motive may be accounted a great gift.

Human laughter is the brand of champagne that is drunk by the gods.

The measure of a man's self-respect is his respect for humanity at large.

A hollow tooth and an empty pocket both feel better with a gold filling.

The loveliest things in Easter bonnets will not be on view until next Sunday.

Society gossipers are now referred to as people who talk through their millinery.

No man can be prominent long who doesn't help to make his city prominent.

The society girl never considers her dress out of sight unless everybody looks at it.

God will be in the open air and in the sunshine to-day, as well as in the churches.

Good cheer is the negation of gravity, and that is why it lifts us above the earth.

A good way to begin home improvement is to talk cheerfully at the breakfast-table.

Progress at times may seem to be aggressive, but it is really a means of self-defense.

One of the most effective ways to develop your staying qualities is to call on a pretty girl.

Our ambitions are like balloons—they are safer when anchored to something solid.

The good citizen never criticizes his city except to point out how it can be made better.

Venus is getting ready to shine in all her glory during the love-making month of May.

Happiness is a mental state which is secured by cultivating the habit of contentment.

The girl on a bicycle is the latest wheel added to the complicated machine of civilization.

Rather than take a single progressive step, the silurian would sit down on his own interest.

It will not be long before Memory will guard with solemn round the bivouac of dead silurians.

It has never been recorded that the way of the righteous is cobbledstoned unless the wicked did the job.

That man lifts himself a yard toward heaven who raises his lowly neighbor thitherward an inch.

Sonnet men who won't take the best of advice when given to them will eagerly steal a very poor idea.

The man who allows himself to be overlooked in this world is very apt to be run over at every crossing.

One of the most distressing events of the day is the attempt of the cuckoo bird to utter the eagle scream.

Very few San Franciscans have a sufficient acquaintance with the City to know what its best attractions are.

The discovery of perpetual motion is not so important as the finding of a means for overcoming industrial inertia.

No Californian can love God and at the same time neglect to reap the riches which He has given in the soil of California.

It is grievous to observe that our contemporaries print our City with a small "c," and our silurians with a capital "S."

If the Grand Jury can strike up a tune that will make the afflicted eight dance lively, the public will regard it as a popular melody.

Sunday is a good time for reflecting that one owes as much to one's neighbor, to one's community and to one's country as to one's self.

Every man who encourages the development of public sentiment in favor of municipal improvement is doing good work for the community.

No man should abuse an American, heirs for marrying a foreign Count unless he has proposed to her himself and given her a chance to do the proper thing.

The men of San Francisco deserve a great deal of credit for their self-possession in refraining from kissing the matinee girls whom they see hereabout these days.

If the girls of Boston could only realize that the superb beauty of the San Francisco girls is a product of the climate, they would exchange their spectacles and beams for sunshine in their souls and roses in their cheeks.

The Almighty has a kindly way of rewarding with health, good looks and prosperity those who show an appreciation of His generosity by accepting the use of the bouquies with which He has so generously endowed California.

People who object to creating a municipal debt to carry out public improvements on the ground that it will be a burden on posterity overlook the fact that posterity will get all the improvements and will have to pay very little of the debt.

A NEGLECTED LUXURY.

The dwellers on the shores of San Francisco Bay seem to have a wholly inadequate perception of the opportunity for manifold pleasures which it presents. It is true that we have some beautiful private yachts and two or three flourishing yacht clubs; that Oakland has a canoe club; that in the vicinity of Sausalito and Belvedere many houseboats have delighted occupants in summer; that sometimes on Sundays a big ferry steamer makes a bay excursion, including a picnic at El Campo; that on rare occasions swelled hires a tug or other inappropriate craft and enjoys a moonlight trip on the water, and that a few small naphtha launches are owned. All these are well so far as they go, but the scale on which they are conducted is utterly disproportionate to the size of the population and the delightful pleasures which the bay could afford.

The steamer excursions on Sundays too often carry a roistering element, which cannot serve as an enticement to gentlefolk and are no better than the rough Sunday excursions by rail. Now, there are many thousands of refined laborers, artisans, clerks, teachers, business men and others who love the bay, and who have only Sunday in which they may enjoy it. On a balmy Sunday twenty or thirty thousand of these visit the park, where an excellent band plays without charge to the visitors, and where there are many beautiful things. The cost of all this pleasure is streetcar fare, 10 cents. The police patrol of the park is so admirable that the danger of rowdiness does not exist to deter the most orderly and refined. Why are not these visitors given an opportunity to enjoy inexpensive and well-mannered Sunday excursions round the bay?

Sunday is not the only great day at the park. On Saturdays thousands of children are taken there by their parents, nurses or elder brothers and sisters, and it is a treat to see them enjoying the day. Why could not Saturday bay excursions be arranged for children, with a stop for a picnic and a clamor over the hills? And what could give them keener or wholesomely pleasure than that?

On the western side of the bay, a few miles south of San Francisco, are extensive oyster beds, which are approached by long piers running out from the shore. These ought to serve as a hint for the erection of hotels, casinos and the like on piers over the water. The Alameda shore is particularly well adapted for this. There used to be great swimming establishments at Alameda, and their failure to maintain their popularity was caused by lack of care in their management.

How many of the young men and women of the city, those who know how to row or handle a sail? That they are lovers of wholesome, vigorous sport is shown in the eagerness with which they have adopted the bicycle, but rowing and sailing are infinitely more elegant and peaceful than cycling.

These are hints of but a few of the pleasures which the bay is offering. Of all graceful and soothing delights of the water are the best. Under the spell of its pleasant song the rest which we seek from the broiling, molling world falls like a precious gift from the richest stores of silence and peace; and its gentle touch upon weary eyes, and its droning croon into weary ears, bring down a slumber as sweet as that of a child whose soul has not been hardened and bent and riven by the agonies of the world.

INDUSTRIAL ART AT BERKELEY.

The University of California has made a successful beginning in a department of decorative and industrial art, which has been placed under the direction of Professor Henry I. Ardley, a man of wide reputation for his attainments and his ability as a teacher. The university is to be congratulated on the step it took toward developing its usefulness along lines that had practically been overlooked. In this department alone it can add much to the renown attained in the fields of science and letters.

All the great universities of the world are constantly leaning more and more to the practical side of education. Some years ago a classical education was the only object in view, and Greek and Latin were the main studies, but modern educators said to themselves if this great and new country is ever to be conquered and civilized it must be through the arts and sciences rather than through the dead languages, and botany, zoology, mineralogy, physics, etc., were added to the curriculum. Then came the more technical studies, such as civil and mechanical engineering, mining, electricity, the industrial arts, ornamental design, agriculture and the other branches, pursuit of which adorns human endeavor.

The development has been in the right direction and given higher education an impetus never before experienced, while it has made education more popular among the masses and tended to develop both the resources of the State and the talent of its people.

The trend of modern thought is decidedly favorable to the practical side of education. In the opening vistas of the future it is not difficult to see, along with a broader culture, necessities, growing out of exigencies of civilization, for special knowledge in crafts and professions, which at present does not appear to be of much importance.

As culture and knowledge develop and spread among the people a demand will grow for practical art in its application to those higher industries that are the natural outgrowth of civilization. And so in time industrial art will become a leading feature in all the universities. The work so well established at Berkeley has come none too soon, though not yet accorded all the appreciation it deserves. It is for the masses and is free to every boy or girl ambitious of acquiring a very pleasant and useful means of earning a livelihood.

The students who can take advantage of such a boon as this need have no fears for ultimate success. They may find assurance of their usefulness and also encouragement from men of eminence and practical experience, one of whom said in an address on universities in connection with practical teaching: "The task of its professors is to fill every profession, every walk of life, with men and women who will be able to grapple with the problems they have to face, to invent and to produce, as well as to learn and investigate. We want useful citizens as well as educated men."

Of the higher motive for study of technical art work Professor Felix Adler of New York says: "Technical training and artistic modeling are essential elements of general culture. Leaving the direct material applications entirely out of account; supposing there were no factories in the world; suppose that all the millions educated in the public schools were to be gentlemen and ladies of leisure. I should in that case plead none the less strenuously for the introduction of technical art work as an indispensable feature of education. I should plead for it then as now, because of its broadening, humanizing effect; because it quickens into activity certain faculties of human nature which too commonly lie dormant; because it is a

step further in the direction of that all-sided development which is the ideal of education."

VISALIA'S PROPOSITION.

The offer which Visalia has prepared for submission to the directors of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad is original, straightforward and instructive, and should serve as a model for all the other county seats that desire the road to traverse their counties. It is this: "She will give a right of way entirely through Tulare County and through Visalia, with sufficient depot grounds in the city, and will subscribe \$25,000 for shares in the road." The offer of the right of way is certainly very generous, for the county is large. Whether, in view of certain considerations which we shall herein present, the subscription of \$25,000 will serve as a sufficient inducement, is a question of great importance. The offer, however, evidently lacks one vital feature—it does not include a pledge on the part of the merchants, farmers and other shippers to give their freight and passenger business to the people's road, on the terms proposed in the CALL's pledge, and we earnestly urge that the offer be amended in that regard.

In view of Visalia's position with reference to the Southern Pacific lines, such a pledge is clearly a vital element of her proposition. The city lies half way between the main line of the Southern Pacific and its subsidiary line on the eastern side of the valley. This line leaves the main line at Fresno, swings round by way of Porterville, and re-enters the main line at Bakersfield. The shippers on the Porterville branch thus have all the advantages which a main line offers, and can load cars for through transportation either north or south.

Visalia lies in the center of the long strip of fertile country included between the main line and this branch, and is only about eight miles distant from either at the nearest point. In order to reach Visalia the people's road must cross the tracks of the Southern Pacific twice. If it should do this and run down the inclosed strip of something like eighty miles in length, so as to touch Visalia, and should keep as near to the center of the strip as possible, the greatest distance between it and either of the two lines of the Southern Pacific would be only about eight miles, and this would gradually dwindle to nothing at either end. Assuming that the new road would be in open competition with the Southern Pacific, the strip from which it could expect traffic would be very narrow. A pledge to give the business to the new road appears, therefore, to be a necessary part of Visalia's offer; and as it could hardly be expected that shippers would cross the tracks of the Southern Pacific for any great distance in order to get within the strip traversed by the people's road, it would seem that in addition to the pledge the subscriptions to shares ought to be on a generous scale.

There are special reasons why Visalia should be one of the most important cities in California, but it is evident that a main-line railroad is requisite. The climate is excellent, the vast forest of oaks stretching for miles all about the city, and the fertile soil responds generously to cultivation, the fruits of the region are superb and the early fruits produce a fine revenue, the great orange belt of the Sierra foothills is near at hand, and the city is the gateway to the most wonderful scenery on the continent. The aggregation of natural marvels includes the Kings River Canyon, which John Muir has pronounced "a greater than Yosemite," and the great forests of big trees, which have been included by the Federal Government in the Sequoia National Park. Besides this the mountains and foothills abound in an unlimited supply of water, which has been already partly utilized for irrigation, and besides all this is the rich silver deposits in the Mineral King district. It would be difficult to find elsewhere so long and valuable a list of reasons why Visalia should have a main-line road, and it is clear that she should strain her resources to the furthest limit in order to secure one.

DENIS KEARNEY IN PRINT.

A contribution to this issue of the CALL discloses this well-known man in a role to which the public is not yet fully accustomed. It is the relation of his strange personal experiences as a sailor on an immigrant ship to America thirty or forty years ago, and besides having an enormous intrinsic interest shows that its author's vigorous intellect has found in writing a congenial occupation.

OUR EXCHANGES.

One of the pleasantest features of exchange-reading in these days is to note how fully the prevailing tone of harmony and mutual encouragement throughout the State is focused and radiated by the press. Here and there indeed is to be found a paper that continues to jeer at other localities with disparaging utterances, as the case may be, but as a rule the whole tone of the journalism of the State is distinctly friendly to every enterprise, no matter in what locality it may be started.

A good example of this is found in a recent issue of the Selma Enterprise, which, in commenting on the course of the San Joaquin railroad, does not content itself with praising its own county of Fresno and its own great valley, but gives ample credit to the energy and the claims of Santa Clara Valley, and says:

"No reasonable person doubts that San Jose is progressive, is blessed with active and energetic citizens, who believe in improvement, in going forward and not backward, in continued improvement. San Jose is able, for this reason, to command the respect and attention of the entire State. These are right words, rightly spoken at the right time, and we may add, in the right place. So long as this spirit of helping all sections of California prevails in every section, the State is bound to go forward. We are rapidly engendering a true State patriotism, and such papers as the Enterprise are doing a great deal to make it the vital force of every California community."

In an able and telling editorial urging the people of that city to act promptly in raising the bonus for the San Joaquin road the Stockton Independent says: "There is complaint that some who are to be benefited most by the new railroad will give nothing. That should not operate to prevent others doing so. No intelligent person will refuse to enter an enterprise by which he will be profited because some churl will gain without contributing to that enterprise." No one can gainsay the accuracy of this tersely stated truth. Man in his folly hesitates to hang the churl and the silurian, and therefore progressive men can only go forward and ignore them. Fortunately, he has his compensations, and in the long run the progressive man never fails to get his reward. Spite doesn't pay, but liberality does.

In the general approval given by prominent business men and influential journals to the plan of the CALL for securing pledges of business to the competing road, it was naturally to be expected there would be

opposition somewhere, but we confess to a feeling of surprise that the Tulare Register should declare the proposed pledges to be superfluous and premature. Superfluous they are not, for capitalists are not going to put large sums of money into a great enterprise unless they can see an assurance of business ahead of it; nor are they premature, for this is exactly the time when such pledges will be of most value and have the most weight. It is a curious statement of the Register that "it might be awkward to have such pledges out and the coming of the road long delayed by unforeseen contingencies." This seems to imply a fear that the Southern Pacific may discriminate against men who give the pledges. Such a fear, however, is foolish, for the pledges may be given confidentially; and as for the suggested delay of the road by "unforeseen contingencies," that is out of the question. The road will be constructed all right, and the more business pledged to it, the more quickly will the construction go forward.

The interest in home industries aroused by the meeting of the Manufacturers' Convention in this City should not be permitted to die out, and it is satisfactory to note, therefore, that the *Herald of Trade* continues to iterate the pleas and the arguments for a home market for local goods. It very truly says: "The retail dealer who is sending his orders East should consider that every dollar so paid out is in a percentage at least totally lost to himself. It never gets back into his till. But if he buys an order from the local manufacturer, that money goes to the employee, who pays the same dollars over his counter for other goods." This is one of the most important truths of the business, for the retail merchant practically holds the key to the situation. Consumers as a rule look around them to see what they wish, and if the merchants of the State would display California goods conspicuously in their windows and on their counters and shelves, they would build up a trade for home articles that would keep in California thousands of dollars that now go East.

Commenting upon a recent editorial in the CALL directing attention to the importance and the value of a railroad from San Francisco to Eureka, where it would eventually form a connection with the Great Northern and thus open a continuous route to St. Paul and the East, the *Herald Enterprise* very justly says: "Though there is no prospect of building the road immediately, the matter should be agitated and discussed that all the facts concerning the proposed route may be elicited." Such discussions are, in fact, about the most beneficial that newspapers can engage in. They serve to keep enterprises in the public mind, and as men can never think of anything every day without some day trying to undertake it, the discussions are sure to end in work, even though they appear for a long time to be only idle talk. There are a great many openings for the investment of capital in California that ought to be better known, and, as our *Herald Enterprise* says, now is the time to discuss them in order that the facts may be elicited.

The most sanguine, cheerful, hopeful and optimistic journal of the day is the *Alturas Herald*; and as evidence thereof nothing more is needed than the citation of the recent statement to its readers: "Incorporate the town and then we will not be bothered with disreputable characters." If only communities could get rid of disreputable characters by incorporation, what crossroads hamlet would exist without a charter? If there is any possibility of the experiment in this case realizing the prediction of the *Herald* the good people of the community should change the name a little and incorporate as *Alturita*.

PERSONAL.

W. E. Peck of Santa Cruz is at the Palace.
J. D. Smiley, a merchant of Colusa, is at the Russ.
Colonel E. D. Boyle of Nevada is at the Palace.
Dr. E. S. Bogert of the navy is stopping at the Palace.
John Alton, a merchant of Anderson, is at the Russ.
Dr. Reich Hollander of Seattle is staying at the Grand.
Dr. H. B. Butler of Los Gatos is stopping at the Grand.
F. W. Williams, a mining man of Newman, is at the Rick.
John Bradbury of Los Angeles is registered at the Palace.
R. C. McCreary, a miller of Sacramento, is a guest at the Grand.
Judge J. H. Logan of Santa Cruz arrived at the Palace yesterday.
John J. O'Connell of the army arrived at the California yesterday.
W. F. Smith, a mining man of Nevada, is stopping at the Palace.
Joseph Josephs, a mining man of Virginia City, is at the Baldwin.
Dr. Robert Haynes of Los Angeles is registered at the Occidental.
W. Hancock Clark, a capitalist of Detroit, Michigan, is at the Grand.
Dr. W. D. Rodgers of Watsonville is among the guests at the Occidental.
J. R. Davis, a merchant of Sacramento, is among the guests of the Palace.
Warden Charles Aull came down from Folsom yesterday and put up at the Grand.
Charles Jenner, a prominent citizen of Scott Valley, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.
T. E. Langley, a prominent fruit-shopper of Los Angeles, came in yesterday and put up at the Grand.
Congressman J. D. Coughran of Tacoma registered at the Russ yesterday and left again in the evening for Washington.
Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Kummer of the First M. E. Church, Oakland, will leave on May 1 for a tour of the West.
Mr. W. H. Chalmers, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General of Mexico to Japan, arrived at the California on his way to his station.
J. C. Calhain, a prominent lawyer of Spokane, Wash., has come to San Francisco for the purpose of trying the climate and the law.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

The other day, when a prim, precise New England professor sat down to dinner in a Southern hotel, three waiters in quick succession asked him if he would have water. A little annoyed, he said to the last waiter who asked, "Is it compulsory?"
"No, sah," answered the waiter; "no, sah. I think it am mook turtle."

Mrs. Green Gates—I've just been reading that Hetty Green, I think she must be crazy.
Mr. Green Gates—Why, she's worth forty million dollars.
Mrs. Green Gates—Is that so? Then she can't be crazy; she's only eccentric.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Imp—That wave of reform which is sweeping over America has been a bad thing for us.
Saturn—That's all right, my boy. We'll soon be ourselves again; I see by the papers that there will be a big revival of the roller-skating craze this spring.—New York Tribune.

Alberts—I believe you call yourself an advanced woman, dear?
Yes, I do.
Alberts—(swearing). Then you may tip the waiter, dear.—Judge.

Grace—I wonder why the Indians were never baldheaded?
Robby—I guess it was because they took such good care of their scalps.—New York World.

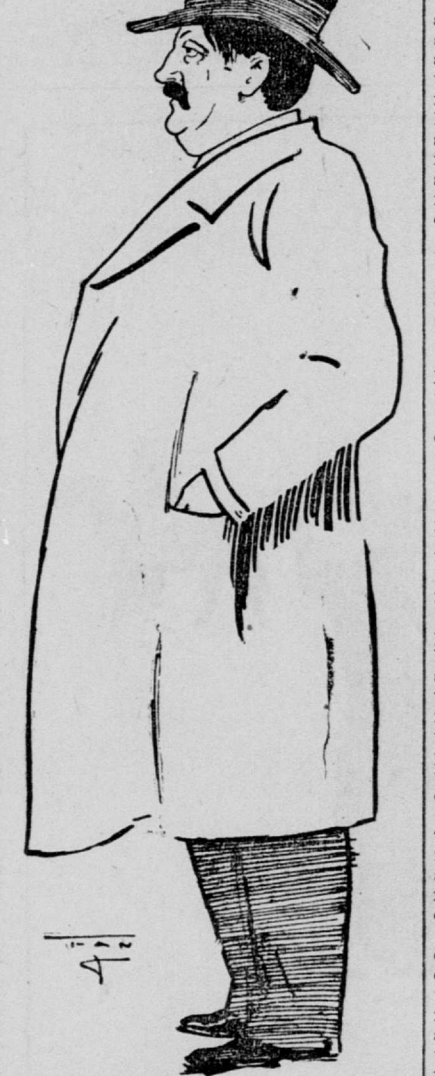
May—I wonder what the men do at the club?
Pamela—From what Jack says I guess they play with the kitty the most of the time.—Herald.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Colonel Jack Chinn of Kentucky believes in California for chincheros:
"It is one of the grandest climates for horseflesh in the world," said the colonel in the Baldwin billiard-room yesterday in answer to an inquiry touching on that point.
"Do you think it compares with Kentucky?"
"I most certainly do. In fact I know it does. In point of development I believe the possibilities of California climate cannot be overestimated. The best colt lever saw was a California animal, and bought him because of his magnificent proportions. He is a two-year-old, 16½ hands high and built from the ground up. He is by Surinam out of Fun. I have not named him yet, but I expect great things of him."

"What is there about the climate that makes it so healthful?"
"I suppose it is the absence of extremes in heat and cold. In fact the same conditions which make it invigorating to human beings are equally beneficial to horses. The hay, the atmosphere and everything necessary are here. I would not hesitate to say that it is the best country in the world for horses. Your product proves that."

From the point of climate the conversation drifted to records and other track chat.
"Colonel, do you believe the track record will ever get down to two minutes?" was asked.
"Beyond a doubt. It will come very soon; but I will go deeper into it and say that I believe it will be the result of perfected appli-



COLONEL JACK CHINN.
[Sketches from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.]

ances in the way of sulks and harness as much as it will be the horse. Of course there will always be an improvement in the animal, but the making of low records must be assisted by science and invention. Recollect, I am speaking now of trotters. Of runners I cannot predict such a reduction in records. It is down now to a low point and another second means a magnificent burst of speed. I do not know that I have told you anything new, but, nevertheless, California stands as good a chance of lowering the records as any other country under the sun."

M. Waltheim, the Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General of Mexico to Japan, is at the California on his way to his post of duty. He has been in Mexico for nearly a year on leave. "Our mines are being developed very fast," he said last night, "in spite of the great fall in silver. In fact, there is much more silver being produced now, even while it is going down in price. However, it's going down in price, but it's not going down in value. We are on a silver basis there and do not feel the effect of the fall as we would on a gold basis. In fact all branches of industry are being developed very fast. Our export trade has trebled in a few years. There have been great improvements made in agriculture, largely through the introduction of improved implements from this country. Lately a number of agents of European houses have come in and taken up large tracts of land for raising coffee and other products, and there is a great deal of rich land available at very low prices yet."

"All our trade with Japan goes through this city, but it is mostly in silks or other valuable merchandise that can stand the high rates of freight we have to pay on the railroads. As soon as the Tehuantepec Railway across Mexico is put in good shape we expect to have a line of steamers from the Orient to Acapulco and other Mexican ports."
"There is very good feeling in Mexico toward your people, and most liberal concessions are being constantly granted to Americans. We are the only one of the two nations, I think, that is actively doing much to make our intercourse more friendly."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

H. Rider Haggard, the novelist, was elected to Parliament as a Conservative. No one who has read his stories will be astonished at Haggard's political position. He needs rest from the radicalism that enabled him to tell the biggest "whoppers" of the generation.

The late King Lobengula's sons have been visiting Cecil Rhodes, at Cape Town. They are not promising youngsters, being averse to work or instruction, and much under the influence of their misfit divine ring.

General Arsenoff, constructor of the Russian Central Asian Railway, has been appointed one of the vice-presidents of the International Congress of Geography, which will be held in London in July.

Writers who have been wont to refer to the late Lord Randolph Churchill as a bankrupt, money and statesman, ship will be surprised to hear that his personal estate has been valued at \$500,000.

Miss Bird, the traveler, is authority for the statement that Japan spends twice as much upon her elementary schools as she does upon her navy. Of course, no Chinaman will believe this.

The blind chaplain of the United States Senate, Rev. Dr. Milburn, is going to make an extensive European tour. When he comes back he is going to lecture—on the wonders he has seen?

Easter hats. Alma E. Keith, 24 Kearny st.
CALIFORNIA Glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.
Alma E. Keith. Store open every Easter week.
BAOON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.
E. H. BLACK, painter, 14 Eddy street.
RENTS collected. Ashton, 411 Montgomery.
Alma E. Keith. Store open every Easter week.

CARPETS and furniture. New goods, lowest prices at Mackay's, 715 Market street.
TOWNSEND'S Cal. Glace Fruits, "our make," 50c lb. in Japanese baskets. 627 Market street.

Get your shoes made to order. Hand-sewed work. 85, at 1334 Market street.

SHERIDAN WANTED TO TURN COWBOY.

"There's one thing in General Sheridan's career that has never found a place in his biographies," declared Jerry Holmes, one of Eastern Washington's prominent residents. It may be observed, by way of introduction, that Jerry Holmes carries under his hat some precious bits of unwritten history of the pioneer days of the great Northwest. Back in the '50s Jerry herded stock for the Government near Fort Walla Walla. He is the soul of honesty, and his friends would stake their lives on the reliability of his word.

"That particular thing," he continued, "is that Sheridan seriously contemplated leaving the army, while he held the rank of second lieutenant, and of going into the cowboy business. How do I know it? I'm the very man he communicated this intention to. It was in 1855, or thereabouts, and young Sheridan was a second lieutenant in Colonel Wright's command at Walla Walla. To make plain how a dashing fellow came to be herded over the coals by his commander for an exhibition of rash judgment. "Post life, with its daily repetition of routine duties, was rather irksome to the active Sheridan, and what made the situation more tiresome to him was the existence of an ancient set which was a sort of aristocracy of wealth, and this set affected to look down on Sheridan as one of the poorer class. This chafed the boy, and more than once I heard him railing against the fate that had led him into such discomfort in the army. But the climax of Sheridan's frustration was reached when he met with a sharp and, in a sense, well-merited rebuke from his commanding officer, because of the second lieutenant's somewhat peculiar and rather unfortunate method of conducting a certain military movement entrusted to him."

"You see, two rival tribes of Indians, the Yakimas and the Walla Wallas, had been engaged in a dispute over the occupancy of some hunting, fishing and pasture grounds claimed by both tribes, and the contention bled fair to break out into open hostility. The officers, however, were met with a sharp and, in a sense, well-merited rebuke from his commanding officer, because of the second lieutenant's somewhat peculiar and rather unfortunate method of conducting a certain military movement entrusted to him."

"The opposing bands were located upon opposite sides of the Snake River, and the Walla Wallas, the aggressors, were preparing to cross and drive back the Yakimas. The crossing of the stream was ordinarily effected by swimming the horses. There were two points about the route leading to the upper ford was along a flat sandy beach, flanked on the left by a high and almost perpendicular cliff, and washed on the right by the waters of the Snake. This beach was funnel-shaped, about 200 feet wide at the lower end, and by the course of the river it sloped off to a point, where the waters flowed along the foot of the cliff."

"Now, it was the purpose of the commander of the troops to allow the Indians to enter that pocket, and then, by a sudden descent, close in and trap the red warriors before they could cross the river."

"To Sheridan was entrusted the carrying out of this plan, and his head must have been filled with glorious anticipations as he received his orders. Here at last was active service, and perhaps good fighting."

"The character of the ground and the nature of the task before him had been set forth in his orders, but the method of executing the duty was left to his own discretion."

"With all the intrepidity for which he afterward became famous, he rode rapidly away at the head of his men, and soon reached the point where the meeting with the Indians was expected to occur, when a scout rode up with the information that some of the Indians were at that moment entering the pocket. Sure that he had his game in the trap and fearful that it might escape him by swimming the river at the upper end of the funnel, the young Sheridan, without stopping to consider carefully the nature of the work before him, at once ordered the bugles to sound the charge, and clapping spurs to his horse he plunged forward, yelling like a demon. His excitement instantly communicated to the men and they rushed after him at headlong speed, imitating his example by whooping to the full extent of their lung power. There Sheridan blundered. The Indians who had been seen entering the pocket were only half a dozen, comprising the advance guard of the main body. The main body being still back in the hills making their way cautiously toward the river."

"That was enough for the Indians. They scampered away and the expectant whites found no more glory than did the expectant Walla Wallas, for even the half dozen redskins in the pocket were soon escaping by swimming their horses to the opposite shore."

"Appreciating the depth of his mistake, chagrined and mortified, and disgusted with the world in general, he led his troop back to camp and reported."

"The colonel listened to his report and then in the presence of all rebuked Sheridan for carelessness and lack of ordinary prudence and judgment, commenting upon the mental qualities of an officer who could hope to circumvent the wily warriors of the rolling prairies through the sound of a trumpet and the bugle yelling. He continued in this strain of censure and reprimand for some moments and then dismissed Sheridan to his routine duties. The young man left headquarters amid looks of pity and smiles of derision."

"For several days I don't think he spoke to a person besides myself, when he could avoid going so. His humiliation was very deep, and it was evident the iron had entered his soul and that he was contemplating some step of a very serious nature."

"He frequently visited my quarters and spent his hours with me out among the stock, where my duties as foreman of the herd had compelled me to spend much of my time. He was continually interrogating me as to the general character of my employment; the experience necessary; how much time was required to be put in; whether my work was pleasant or otherwise; the wages received, and so on. I answered the questions as I could. I liked the young fellow and was anxious to divert his mind from his troubles, but my curiosity was finally aroused as to his motive in questioning me so persistently on these points, and I finally asked him outright why he wanted that information? 'Herdin' is entirely out of your line,' I remarked, 'and besides it is a very humdrum and commonplace occupation at best. What special interest can it have for you?'"

"He looked at me queerly for a moment and then quietly asked, 'What would you say if I should tell you that I think seriously of resigning my commission in the service and taking up stock-handling as a life business?'"

"Excuse my bluntness," I said, "but I am compelled to tell you that I should think you had taken leave of your senses. You cannot surely be contemplating such a step."

"Yes," he returned, "my career as a soldier is over, if indeed, it ever began. I am clearly not fitted for the work. The life, as far as I have lived, has been a failure. I am tired of the army and I have resolved to take up a life of my own. I can find other work that will afford me a livelihood. Your work seems suited to me. I believe that I could succeed at it, and I ask you as a friend to secure for me, if you can, the position of assistant herder under you. If you do not agree to it, I will serve you in the same position, and you shall have no reason to regret your action."

"I was astonished at his proposal, and argued

with him for an hour upon the folly of it. I recalled all of the unpleasant features connected with my work; its hardships, monotony, wearisomeness, humble character and the utter hopelessness of looking for any important promotion in connection with it, but all in vain for that time at least.

"Day after day I argued the matter with him, but without avail. I could not shake his resolution and I knew that he only waited an opportunity to carry it into effect; and he was careful to carry it in this frame of mind until a successful move against the hostile Indians on the Columbia River, in which he took a brilliant part and won honorable and conspicuous mention in general orders, influenced him to forget his late determination and retain his connection with the army."

"And this," said Jerry Holmes in conclusion, "is the narrow margin by which the brave and gallant Phil Sheridan—the same Sheridan whose deeds in war ultimately secured for him the stars of the lieutenant-generalship—escaped becoming a cowboy. I might say by accident—an accident that saved to our country one of the most brilliant soldiers who ever drew sword in her service."



Miss Neilson.

can. When a child my parents located in Kansas City, where I received my education. I early imbibed a love for music, and endowed with a soprano voice I inclined toward the operatic. I think I must have been struck in my cradle. When a little girl I sang in the Chicago Church Choir Concert Company. Later on, when reverses were staring my dear family in the face I thought I would put my shoulder to the wheel and see what I could do with the gifts that nature had given me and avail myself of the opportunity to do my duty to my family. I came to the Pacific Coast in the latter part of 1892. I have been in the profession about two years and a half. I made my debut at the Auditorium, in Oakland, as Yum Yum in the "Mikado."

My engagement at the Tivoli began in February, 1894, opening in "Nanon," and since then I have sung in most of the recent popular comic operas. All the members of my family are in the profession, except my mother, who lives with me at the Langham Hotel. I have two sisters, who are now with Pike's Opera Company, playing the northern circuit, and my only brother, Erasmus Nielsen, is a professional musician at Morosco's theater."

I prefer light comedy or juvenile parts, such as Yum Yum, Patience, Josephine in "Patience," Cora in "Gasparone," and such like roles. I really devote but little time to study, but of late I have given more attention to it than ever. Singing cannot be taught, but, of course, the voice can be improved, and you can be taught to give the proper expression to your voice. My view is that one owes much to the conductor; and here I wish to pay a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hirschbach. One who has not taken part in a comic opera or musical play cannot realize how all-important a role is played by the leader of the orchestra, whose duty it is to sustain the voice of the singer. He can either make or mar the song."

Like all singers I suffer from stage fright, especially on first nights. No one will ever know what agonies I go through except the audience goes through. I like to watch the audience as I play, and cast my eye row after row to see the effect of the piece. The audience little knows how we are affected by any little inattention and how thankful we are for any consideration paid us by its entire engrossment and attention. Enjoyment is the sweetest of a professional life; we must have the appreciation of the audience to sing well. No matter how good the song may be, unless it is applauded we never sing it as well the second time. A cold and cheerless audience can make the brightest song fail. We must have the applause; it strengthens our ambition and generally sends us home happy with our day

OUR MINISTER AT THE COURT OF PEKING

By FRANK & CARPENTER

The war in China and Japan has radically changed the position of our diplomats in the Far East. The legations in China, Japan and Korea are now among the most important in the service of the United States, and every American Consul on the Asiatic shores of the Pacific Ocean is to a certain extent responsible for the lives of a number of the citizens of the United States. Bad judgment and mistakes are liable to bring the United States into trouble as never before, and it is interesting to look at the men who now represent us in these countries at this critical time. One of the most important positions is that held by Colonel Charles Denby, the United States Minister to Peking. He has held his office for the past ten years, and he has proven himself to be an able man and a successful diplomat. He comes from Evansville, Ind., and he was appointed largely through the influence of the late Senator Joe McDonald. He is an old friend of Secretary Gresham, and he was for years known in Indiana as

in Washington. All that Colonel Denby had to do in order to bring about this result was to say to his Chinese cook, "John, wanchee number one dinner, fifty piece men, three days from now, all proper."

The Chinese cook made out the menu, did all the marketing, arranged the wines and decorated the table. All that Colonel Denby had to do was to put on his dress suit and take his place at the head of the table. During this dinner he made a speech in French, and he is, by the way, a very well educated man, and speaks and writes French fluently. His father was, I think, Consul to Marseilles when he was a boy, and a part of his education was got in Paris. He has especially distinguished himself by the number of good reports which he has written during his ministry.

The legation family consists of the Minister, his secretary of legation and the official interpreter. The first secretary is Colonel Denby's son, Charles Denby Jr., who has done very good work during the present trouble, and who has been acting Minister to China during the greater part of last year. He is a young man—judged not more than 30 years of age; but he has been with his father during the whole of his service in Peking, and he is, it is said, a good Chinese scholar. The

at Tientsin is C. D. Tenney, who was for a long time connected with Li Hung Chang, who was the head of a Chinese school at Tientsin. He is a very bright man and knows as much about China and the Chinese as any other man in the country.

The consulate at Tientsin is a big two-story building situated on the edge of the foreign concession, and Mr. Read has ample quarters for the entertainment of his friends. Nearly all of our Consuls in the East have fine establishments, and at Tientsin, Mr. Read is no exception. I found an establishment which would do credit to Washington. It was that of the Hon. Jacob T. Childs, better known throughout the West as "General Jack Childs." He was, you know, Minister to Siam, and he is now taking care of the affairs of the United States and of Jacob Childs in the heart of China.

The dean of the Chinese consular corps is Charles Seymour of Canton. He has been in office for about twelve years, and he is one of the most efficient men in our diplomatic service. He comes from Wisconsin, and he has time and again saved the foreigners of Canton from riots.

Another Consul General is General Callahan, called not long ago on Li Hung Chang, and while talking with the great Viceroy Li Hung Chang's son entered the room. The boy is now about 20 years of age. He speaks English and French almost as well as he does Chinese, and he is what would be called in America a highly educated young man. He had just left his tutor to come in to his father, and had been taking a lesson in polite forms of expression. The American general—was a Southern general—conversed with him for some time, and at last, surprised at his knowledge of good Anglo-Saxon, he burst out as follows:

"Why, my boy, you talk the English language elegant."

Shortly after this the boy went back to his tutor, who was an American. He quoted the expression to him and asked him if it was correct. The American tutor did not like to go back on his own Consul, and he told him that the sentence was a sort of a dialecticism, just as the Cantonese cannot sometimes understand the Pekingese Chinamen.

Another American general—I am not sure, but I think it was Chinking Jones, so called from the name of the city in which he now lives as Consul in China—relates an incident of an inspection of Li Hung Chang's troops. Li was very proud of his troops before this war began. They were armed with modern rifles. They had been drilled by foreigners, and the Chinese nobles of Tientsin thought they were equal to any troops in the world. When they were going through their evolutions General Jones and Li Hung Chang were off watching them, and as they hopped about with great agility, turning this way and that, Li's long face broke into a smile, and he asked General Jones what he thought of his army. The general is not the most backward of men, but he concluded to let his way before replying. He said:

"Why, your excellency, I don't know how to answer. Do you want me to say what I really think or shall I answer you as a diplomat?"

"I want the truth," said Li. "I want the truth," replied Chinking Jones.

"Then, your excellency," replied Chinking Jones, "they are all right for running, but for Simon pure fighting I don't think they are worth a darn."

Li's eyes snapped. He got pale, then sallow and finally burst out laughing and said:

"Well, to be candid with you, general, I have always thought just that way myself."

And this war proved that both of them were right.

Frank & Carpenter

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AN ANGRY PRIMA DONNA.

Radical Distinctions Alleged to Have Been Made at a Hotel.

The Circumstances Bring About a Suit for Damages by a Colored Lady.

An action which may develop some peculiar points of law was commenced yesterday in behalf of Mrs. Edwards, a colored prima donna, against Robert Weineke and Fred P. Plegeman, the proprietors of the Golden West Hotel, to recover the sum of \$299.99 by way of damages.

It appears from the complaint that Mrs. Edwards arrived in this city at 8 A. M. on April 2 last. She was surrounded by the usual contingent of hotel-runners, by one of whom she was finally deposited in the omnibus belonging to the Golden West Hotel. She was accompanied by George Washington Walley and W. P. Thompson, the gentlemen named being the pianist and barytone of the troupe. The balance of the company had already left by steamer for Australia.

On arrival at the Golden West Hotel the prima donna was assigned to rooms 101 and 102. She made arrangements with the clerk to pay \$2 per day for her rooms and 25 cents for meals. She had a couple of hours, when one of the proprietors came up and informed her that she could not stay there and would have to quit at once. Mrs. Edwards inquired of the proprietor the reason for this, and he told her that the hotel was full. She then demanded a written statement of his reason, which the manager flatly declined to give. She then demanded a written statement of his reason, which the manager flatly declined to give. She then demanded a written statement of his reason, which the manager flatly declined to give.

I told him that I could compel him to keep me. He just said that I must vacate the rooms as soon as possible. He then told me that the hotel was full. I became greatly excited. I have been compelled to run up and down stairs, and I have been damaged as to my hand and foot to I do not know what extent.

When the clerk came up to tell me to leave I was engaged in trimming my corset, and so out my finger and little toe so that I can scarcely walk and cannot do any work. I can never express the humiliation I felt. I was degraded, and my mental faculties left me. I also lost several days in the transfer of my business. Moreover, I suffered great inconvenience because I had instructed my mail and telegrams to be delivered to this hotel.

Mrs. Edwards and the balance of the McComb troupe left yesterday's steamer for Australia. Her deposition was taken by order of Justice Carrigan before Attorney Jones and Notary Daggett, and the case will be tried in her absence. She is engaged on a two-months' starring tour in Australia and New Zealand.

A POLICEMAN'S WIFE.

Mrs. Susie Hauck Makes a Demand for Her Husband's Arrest.

Mrs. Susie Hauck, a dressmaker, living at 148 Sixth street, complained to Secretary Hauck, a policeman, refused to support her and their two children. She also charged him with extreme cruelty, and demanded his arrest.

Mrs. Hauck states that her husband left her some time ago, and that he is now living with his mother, at 432 Tehama street. She has since left the legation and is now one of the partners in a large trading company in Shanghai. The Consul at Tientsin is Sheridan P. Read, who was for some time connected with Russell & Co., and who is related to ex-Secretary Foster and Josiah Quincy, some time since Secretary of State. He makes a very good Consul. Connected also with the consulate

at Tientsin is C. D. Tenney, who was for a long time connected with Li Hung Chang, who was the head of a Chinese school at Tientsin. He is a very bright man and knows as much about China and the Chinese as any other man in the country.

The consulate at Tientsin is a big two-story building situated on the edge of the foreign concession, and Mr. Read has ample quarters for the entertainment of his friends. Nearly all of our Consuls in the East have fine establishments, and at Tientsin, Mr. Read is no exception. I found an establishment which would do credit to Washington. It was that of the Hon. Jacob T. Childs, better known throughout the West as "General Jack Childs." He was, you know, Minister to Siam, and he is now taking care of the affairs of the United States and of Jacob Childs in the heart of China.

The dean of the Chinese consular corps is Charles Seymour of Canton. He has been in office for about twelve years, and he is one of the most efficient men in our diplomatic service. He comes from Wisconsin, and he has time and again saved the foreigners of Canton from riots.

Another Consul General is General Callahan, called not long ago on Li Hung Chang, and while talking with the great Viceroy Li Hung Chang's son entered the room. The boy is now about 20 years of age. He speaks English and French almost as well as he does Chinese, and he is what would be called in America a highly educated young man. He had just left his tutor to come in to his father, and had been taking a lesson in polite forms of expression. The American general—was a Southern general—conversed with him for some time, and at last, surprised at his knowledge of good Anglo-Saxon, he burst out as follows:

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Books and Bookmakers

A Book Guild for San Francisco.

It has become somewhat fashionable of late to decry San Francisco as a grim step-mother of the arts. It is unnecessary to go into details of the accusations brought against her by her critics; they are such as may, with entire justice, be charged against every other American city, not one of which has, up to date, proven herself, to any great degree, a foster-mother of the arts.

San Francisco, however, is awakening to a sense of her shortcomings in this regard. While we cannot, by any charitable handling of the truth, correctly call ourselves a music-loving city, still music has her patrons among a wide range of our citizens, and they have done much for the object of their devotion. We love and appreciate our artists. They, at least, cannot say that they are without honor in their own city. We are wont to lionize them at home and to note with pride their progress abroad.

But letters San Francisco has done but little, despite what bade fair, in early years, to be her brilliant promise. We have none of the fraternities of writers such as flourish in other cities, and we only out in our writers when their work comes back to us through Eastern mediums.

Nevertheless, even as music has her devotees, and art and science theirs, there are many lovers of good literature in San Francisco who are determined to see that the shrine at which they worship shall not be a cold and empty one.

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And this war proved that both of them were right.

time before the holidays, and though a leading Boston publishing firm, a volume of poems by Ina Coolbrith, with illustrations by William Keith and other well-known artists.

There is perhaps no other writer in the State so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of California as Miss Coolbrith. Others have written of us, of our scenery, our customs, our people, and written as lovers write, but no other has so voiced the spirit of California, the land, as this sweet singer. Her love for the State that has been her home since early childhood amounts to a positive emotional affection.

Miss Coolbrith was born in Illinois, but when a mere toddler started with her parents and brothers on the long, weary "central overland" trip by prairie-schooner. She is heart and soul a Californian. The family spent a year in Marysville, then removed to Los Angeles, where the poet's childhood was spent.

Her early home in Los Angeles is dedicated one of the most exquisite lyrics that Miss Coolbrith has written of late years. It is not found in the golden age of her poetry, but is well worth giving in this connection:

RETROSPECT.
[Los Angeles.]
A breath of balm—of orange-bloom,
A fragrance fancy waited me
Through the lone starlight of my room?
And suddenly I seem to see

The long low vale with tawny edge
Of hills, in the sunset glow,
Cool vine-rows, through the cactus hedge,
And fluttering gleams of orchard snow.

Far off the slender line of white,
Against the blue of ocean's crest;
The sun sinking into mist,
A quivering opal in the west:

Somewhere a stream sings, far away:
Somewhere, from out the hidden groves,
And dreamy as the morning day,
Comes the soft coo of mourning doves.

One moment all the world is peace!
The years, like clouds, have rolled away,
And I am on those flower-scented seas,
A child, and the flowers are playing.

With her mother she came to San Francisco in 1863, and here, in the old Golden Era, then under the management of Charles Henry Webb, her first poems were published.

Her real literary work, however, began in the Overland. The Overland, as our earlier writers still love to speak of that famous periodical, when Bret Harte sat in the editorial chair, attracted to its pages such an array of talent as no management has ever since succeeded in getting between its covers.

At this time Miss Coolbrith also did considerable work for Eastern publications. The Atlantic, Harper's and the Century, then just starting, all printed poems from her pen, and inquiry began to be made concerning this young Californian with an ear for the richest cadences in the language and a gift for making marvelous melodies with words.

In 1873 it had been arranged that Miss Coolbrith should accompany a lady friend to Europe, leaving her mother with a married daughter during her absence. The sister, however, was taken ill, and came to the poet's home in San Francisco. Here, in 1874, she died, leaving her two children to Miss Coolbrith's care. After this all personal plans were given up. Ina Coolbrith entered the Oakland Free Library as librarian, and began a round of mingled professional and household duties which lasted for eighteen years, during which time nearly all her literary work was done.

A volume of her poems appeared in 1881, but the edition was limited and the book is not now easily attainable. The volume which the Book Guild will put out will, of course, be a new one, and it is created of late, particularly since Miss Coolbrith's Eastern trip and enthusiastic reception, a year or so ago, in New York's literary circles. The guild, in the preliminary arrangements for the book, has had the advice and co-operation of Edmund Clarence Steadman, and the volume is to be most handsomely and artistically gotten up.

Miss Coolbrith is pre-eminently the poet of California. Nothing more beautiful has ever been said or sung of the golden State than that poem of hers on the lovely land where

The palm tree and the pine
Strike low their heads under the same skies
In every wind that blows.

In the same poem occurs that passionate appeal of California for a poet losing her praise:

What matters though the moon
Strike low their heads under the same skies
In every wind that blows.

When matters though the moon
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of elections and the various complexities of a republican government engage his attention and that of the friends he makes.

There are a number of thoroughly likeable people in the book. The half-thoughtful, half-cynical attitude of the well-to-do American toward the question of the day is delicately and strongly sketched in the banker and the lawyer, and even the manufacturer, frankly brutal, in very self-defense, in his attitude toward his "hands," is recognized as a product of a system which can no more be held responsible than are his workmen.

The traveler does not attempt to outline, except in the vaguest way, the way they do things in Altruria. Howells is too thoroughly past master of his craft to permit such incongruity, but one rises from a perusal of the book with a clearer idea of the weaknesses of this civilization of ours and of what is its inevitable trend than a dozen lengthy treatises on economics could possibly give him.

[New York: Harper & Bros. For sale by the Dodge Book and Stationery Company, San Francisco.]

A New Life of Jesus.

One of the most remarkable books that has ever been written upon the subject of which it treats has just been put out by the Sunrise Publishing Company of New York. This book is entitled "Iesat Nassar, or Jesus the Nazarene." The authors, Peter V. F. Mamroev, Anna F. Mamroev and B. A. F. Mamroev, have had exceptional opportunities for research and free access to unusual sources of information upon their subject. They have lived for many years in Syria, Palestine and Egypt, having been born in Jerusalem of Russian parents, who had taken up their residence in the holy land for the express purpose of sifting, if possible, the truth from the varying doctrines of Christianity, Judaism and Mohammedanism. The story, therefore, is told from an Oriental standpoint entirely. Strictly speaking there is no fiction in it. The characters dealt with are all historical or legendary, and the book is founded upon both Christian and Jewish secular and religious history, as well as upon the various legends in which all Oriental countries abound.

The story opens with an account of the direct ancestors of Jesus, and the account is interwoven with much that will be new, even to students regarding the customs and observances, political, social, religious, of the Jews. The account itself is startling to those accustomed to the orthodox stories of the humble life of the lowly Nazarene. According to the Mamroevs, the mother of Jesus, whom they style the Lady Mary, was of noble Median ancestry, the daughter of a Prince of Adiabene, Nakeeb by name, and his wife, the Princess Graphe of Khana. These two dignitaries became converted to Judaism, the wife through the influence of a Jewish peddler, who had access to the court, the Prince through her. The pair then took the names of Joachim and Anna.

After being childless for years, and under priestly ban on account of it, the Princess Mary was at last born to her parents, who thereupon fell under suspicion of dealing in magic, else how else had Anna become fruitful after so many years. So, working upon her religious feeling, the priests succeeded in inducing Anna to transfer all her wealth so that it should come at her death to the priestly office. The little Lady Mary grew up and was betrothed by her parents to her cousin Yoseph, Shah Baudar, or chief of the shipbuilding, fishing and trading association of the towns situated on the Lake of Gennesareth. He was a very rich and powerful Baudar, and, according to this narrative, the famous journey to Bethlehem was undertaken in order that the unborn child of the Princess might be enrolled as heir to her estate at the birth of the child. The Princess, however, was converted to Judaism, the wife through the influence of a Jewish peddler, who had access to the court, the Prince through her. The pair then took the names of Joachim and Anna.

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IN CHILDREN'S REALM



Philip, My King.

Look at me with those brown eyes,
Philip, my King!
For round the purple shadow lies
The babyhood's royal crown.
Lay on my neck thy hand,
With love's invisible scepter laden.
I turn, yet monarch, till I am slain.
Till thou shalt find thy queen hand-maiden,
Philip, my King!

Oh, the day when thou goest a-wooing,
Philip, my King!
When those beautiful lips are smiling,
And some gentle heart's bars are undoing,
Then dost thou love-crowned and there
Sittest all glorified! Rule kindly,
Tenderly, over thy kingdom fair,
For we that love, ah! we love so blindly,
Philip, my King!

I gaze from thy sweet mouth up to thy brow,
Philip, my King!
Aye, there lies the crown of sleeping now,
As to one god-throned amidst his peers.
My soul, then, thy brethren, higher and fairer,
Let me behold thee in coming years!
Yet thy head needs a crown, rare,
Philip, my King!

A wreath, not of gold, but palm! One day,
Philip, my King!
Thou too must tread, as we tread, a way
Thru many a bitter and cold and gray.
Rebels within thee and foes without
Will snatch at thy crown; but go on, glorious
Thou shalt, yet monarch, till I am slain.
As thou sittest at the feet of God victorious,
"Philip, the King."
—Author of "John Halifax."

A Story From Dreamland.

Master Frankie's head had scarcely touched his pillow last night when he heard somebody going out at the front door.

He sprang from his bed in a jiffy and flew downstairs and out of the door to see if his mamma and papa were going away to leave him alone in the house. A car had just stopped at the corner and, thinking his mother might be on it, Frank stepped aboard, too, and sat himself down on the little seat in front.

All the way out to the park the conductor did not seem to see the little boy.



Picturesque Costumes for the Little Ones.

and nobody else took the slightest notice of him.

There were no guards this time to keep a boy out of the fair grounds, and presently Frank found himself walking around the central court without exactly knowing how he got there.

It was very cold and pretty soon our poor little chap made the startling discovery that he had come all the way out to the fair in a white nightgown! He felt so much ashamed and so very frightened and cold that he shivered and cried a good deal before he could think of anything else to do. There was not a soul in sight, and all the electric lights seemed to be out; but a big moon was shining overhead, and Frank could see the trees just as well as if it were broad daylight. Finally seeing the white huts of the Esquimaux village shining in the moonlight, Frank remembered that the people who lived over there must know very well how to be cold, and he thought that, perhaps they might be kind enough to help him in his trouble. So he hurried along, and going to one of the funny little white houses he knocked quite bravely on the door. Somebody stirred inside, and presently a woman opened the door and began to say things Frank couldn't understand. He fell on his knees and began to talk to her with his tears; "Oh, please, please, Mrs. Esquimaux," he said, "I am very, very cold. Will you please give me a shawl or something to cover me up and make me warm so that I can go home."

Now, good Mrs. Esquimaux couldn't understand the least bit in the world what Frankie said, but she could understand very well that a poor little boy no bigger than her own little son was shivering on the doorstep. So she brought the little chap into the house and helped him to put on the prettiest sort of suit of brown fur with a hood that covered his head and made him as warm as toast all over in a minute.

Then she put some nice warm boots with fur linings on his feet and tried to tell him to lie down and go to sleep. Frank couldn't guess what she said at all, so he went out of the house and started away, meaning to find one of the gates. But the comfort of being warm made the child sleepy all at



THE CHILDREN OF THE MIDWAY.

(Drawn by a Japanese artist.)

Bits of antique brocades, and even dimities and muslins in the patterns that were dear to the hearts of our grandmothers, suit the children so well that it is surely not too much to say that a little trouble for artistic effect.

Babies can be natural and unconscious, fortunately, in the most picturesque of costumes, if only they are spared comment, and especially flattery. They are not to be spoiled by loving looks and tender attentions, for, bless their little hearts, they are accustomed to all that from their earliest infancy—at least unless they are demoted the natural and healthy of every mother's son and daughter of them.

Kindness to Animals.

There are few better ways of teaching

once, and pretty soon he laid himself down on one of the hard benches and went sound asleep. It seemed to him that he had slept a long time before he was awakened by a sound of sweet music. The bells were chiming a merry air, the lights were blazing everywhere and not a soul was in sight. Then presently around a corner close by came the jolliest little procession imaginable. Just a little band of children, not too many of them to have a good time with, and none of them bigger than Frankie himself. There were Chinese children in gorgeous clothes, little Apache Indians without many clothes of any kind, clever little Japanese boys in black tights and little Hawaiians and other islanders, garlands of flowers around them and strips of tappa to keep them warm.

Pretty soon the children spied Frank, sitting up, round-eyed, upon his bench; they beckoned to him, laughing, to come and play, and wondering if he were asleep or awake Frank went along with the rest to the tea garden, where a charming little Japanese tot, in an embroidered gown, gave him tea and sweets that woke him up and made him feel better.

"Now, children," Frank began, with dignity, when he had eaten enough, "I want to know what you are doing here in the middle of the night?"



"OPEN YOU MOUTH, WOYER."

The children laughed a great deal and danced and frisked about as gayly as fairies are supposed to do. "Why," said they, "we are having a fair out here that's just for children, you know. Last winter we had to be hauled around and looked at, and poked and pinched to see if we were real. We didn't like it at all; you wouldn't yourself, you know. So this year we are trying to have enough fun to make up for it all; we do everything we please; we poke the boys with sticks to make them bow, we ride in the railway twenty times faster than lightning, screaming all we can."

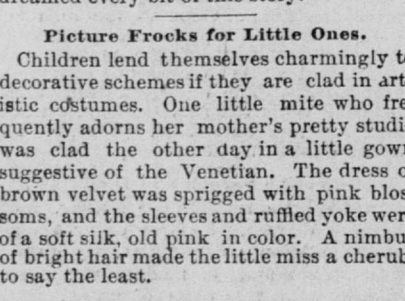
"We pick the flowers and walk on the grass; we run up and down the big balls, and we go swimming in the basin of the big fountain. We are going to duck you in there right now. Master Frankie—"

"Frankie, Frankie, it's time to get up!" And Frankie rubbed his eyes once more while he listened to the water running in the bathroom. His mother was calling,



Picture Frocks for Little Ones.

Children lend themselves charmingly to decorative schemes if they are clad in artistic costumes. One little mite who frequently adorns her mother's pretty studio was clad the other day in a little gown suggestive of the Venetian. The dress of brown velvet was sprigged with pink blossoms, and the sleeves and ruffled yoke were of soft silk, old pink in color. A nimbus of bright hair made the little miss a cherub, to say the least.



Just an Every Day Boy.

gulls we consider our friends. We like to hear them cry and they lead us where the fish are shoaling. But it was a long time before they became tame again.

A would-be sportsman stopped over night at a backwoods cabin with a whole arsenal of guns. Early in the morning the farmer was awakened by a fusillade in the garden. "I jumped up," he said, "to see what was the matter, and there was that city chap blazing away at what he thought were robbers and orioles, and the whole lot of them were laid low by the hour. I just caught the little fellow by the collar, and says I, 'Look here, young man, if you fire that gun again I'll fire you out of this mighty quick.' He dropped his shooting-iron and looked at me in amazement."

So we might go on with many other instances of kindness to four-footed animals as well as birds. No one knows how much good those boys' and horse books as "Black Beauty" have done, read aloud to the youngsters as they lie on their pillows before going to sleep. So we say, train up a child to be kind to dumb animals, and when he is older he will be kind to a gentleman at least.—A. L. in Babyhood.

Philosophy of Babyhood.

Teacher—Now Johnnie, we've been learning of the changing seasons; how can we tell when fall is here?

Johnnie—Cause everybody's clothes smell of camphor balls.—Inter Ocean.

"Mamma," said the baby, "what are you soaking your feet for?"

"Because my feet are dear."

"The baby was evidently puzzled and remained wrapt in thought for a few moments. Then he broke the silence again: "Mamma, if your feet ached would you soak your head?"—Truth.

The light and joy of a pleasant Detroit

children to be kind and considerate to people than by bringing them up to be kind and gentle to animals. An old hunter and backwoodsman gave the following advice to a young man seeking a wife: "Watch how she treats the dogs and horses before you settle on her." On the other hand, it is said, that Nero, who tortured so many of his fellow-men, amused his boyhood by tormenting flies.

If a spider ventures to cross the floor of the parlor my boys carry him out carefully in a piece of paper. Mice caught alive in a trap are taken out into the field and set free, with a warning not to return. The birds around the home are sacred and their nests regarded with awe and interest. One day little W., the youngest, came running in with tears in his eyes. "Oh, papa, Willie C., a neighbor's boy, has killed one of God's birds with his slingshot. Isn't he cruel, and won't God be angry with him for killing his birds?"

Another time H., the second boy, on a half-holiday excursion, found a young meadow lark and triumphantly brought it home with great glee, and when he went to bed deposited it in a basket in the corner of his room, where it croaked dimly half the night. Going past his room, and supposing the boy lay asleep, I heard stifled sobs. "What is the matter, H.?" I asked. "Oh, papa, I can't go to sleep; I'm thinking how the poor mamma bird will feel when she goes to look for her little one and finds him gone, and he keeps calling for his mamma all the time." I consoled him by telling him that in the morning we would go if he wished and put the little

home is a five-year-old boy of bright face and happy temperament. A day or so ago a gentleman visiting the family engaged a little tot in conversation, and he asked the numerous questions he was called upon to answer was:

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"Yes," replied the gentleman, and he added playfully, "are you?"

"No," came the quick response; "but I've been vaccinated."—Detroit Free Press.

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"Yes, you may take it." (Little girl does not move.) "Why do you not go and get it?"

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"When I grow up," said a little six-year-old philosopher "shan't I feel strange for a day or two?"—Tit Bits.

STEVENSON'S WILL.

How the Famous Novelist Disposed of His Property.

Stevenson's will, which was made over a year and a half ago, reads in full as follows:

This is the last will and testament of me, Robert Louis Stevenson, known as Robert Louis Stevenson, advocate of the Scots Bar.

I hereby revoke all former wills and codicils. I appoint Charles Baxter, writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, and Henry James, novelist, London, to be my executors.

One-fourth part of that part of my late father's estate, real and personal, now held in life rent by my mother, Margaret Isabella Balfour, or Stevenson, I leave to Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, Dora Stevenson, or Fowke, and Katharine Elizabeth Stevenson, or de Mattos, to be divided among them in the proportion of two shares to the said Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, and to the said Dora Stevenson, or Fowke, and Katharine Elizabeth Stevenson, or de Mattos, one share each.

Of the remaining three-fourths parts of my father's estate, one-fourth part of the three-fourths parts of my said father's estate, I leave to the said Charles Baxter and to Graham Balfour of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law to invest and to hold in trust and pay the interest on the same to my stepdaughter, Isabel Stewart Osbourne, for her lifetime, and after her death to administer the said sum in the interests of her son, Joseph Austin Strong, until he shall have completed his twenty-sixth year, when he is to receive the said sum, and the said fourth part of three-fourths parts, or such part of the said sum as shall not already have been expended in his interests. But I hereby direct that in case of the death of the said Joseph Austin Strong, or of his death before he has completed his twenty-sixth year, his interest in the said sum shall relapse into my residuary estate.

And the remaining three-fourths parts of the said three-fourths parts of my said father's estate, held in life rent by my said mother, together with all the rest of my money, books, royalties, manuscripts, and other effects, and property, real and personal, wherever situated, I bequeath in equal shares to the said Isabel Stewart Osbourne, or Fowke, or Stevenson, and in fee, upon her death, to her son, Samuel Lloyd Osbourne, known as Lloyd Osbourne, whom I hereby constitute my residuary legatee, and to the said Graham Balfour, Manuaghi, situate in the municipal district of Apia, in the island of Upolu, Samoa, I hereby except from the said life rent and fee, and give and bequeath to my stepdaughter, the said Isabel Stewart Osbourne, or Strong, in fee simple.

And in case the said Lloyd Osbourne shall predecease me, I make this second disposition of my property. The bequest of Yana Manuaghi to Isabel Stewart Osbourne, or Fowke, and of one-fourth part of my late father's estate to Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, Dora Stevenson, or Fowke, and Katharine Elizabeth Stevenson, or de Mattos, shall be maintained.

The bequest in favor of my said wife, as already constituted, shall be likewise maintained. But in case she shall have predeceased me, or upon her death, then I give and bequeath to the said Charles Baxter and to the said Graham Balfour the estate of Vallina, in the island of Upolu, Samoa, with all crops, plantations, houses, furniture, implements and appurtenances thereto belonging, if the said estate of Vallina shall be in my possession at the time of my death, together with one-half of my whole remaining property whatsoever, to be by them held in trust for the said Isabel Stewart Osbourne, or Strong, during her lifetime, and after her death, for her son, the said Joseph Austin Strong, and in fee to him the said Joseph Austin Strong upon his completing his twenty-sixth year. But I hereby direct that in case of the death of the said Joseph Austin Strong, or of his death before he has completed his twenty-sixth year, his interest under this will shall revert to his said mother, whom I hereby constitute my sole residuary legatee.

And the remaining one-half part of my whole remaining property whatsoever I give and bequeath to the said Charles Baxter and to the said Henry James to invest and hold in trust to pay the interest on the said sum to the said Joseph Austin Strong, until he shall have completed his twenty-sixth year, when he is to receive the said sum, and the said fourth part of three-fourths parts, or such part of the said sum as shall not already have been expended in his interests. But I hereby direct that in case of the death of the said Joseph Austin Strong, or of his death before he has completed his twenty-sixth year, his interest under this will shall revert to his said mother, whom I hereby constitute my sole residuary legatee.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of September, 1893. Eight words deleted and three underlined before signature.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, Samoa.

Figures Inscrutable on Human Eyes.

The legendary belief that the eye of a murderer might retain a permanent image of his destroyer has just received something like scientific confirmation. According to the Revue des Questions Scientifiques, Drs. Deneffe and Claves of Ghent University recently had the attention directed by a medical student to the curious appearance presented by the eyes of a woman under treatment in the hospital. The student declared that he had found a distinctly inscribed image on the surface of both eyes. Dr. Deneffe was incredulous, and suggested that if any such marks existed they must surely be the chance result of some injury, and that the resemblance to figures was probably imaginary.

Next day, however, he examined the patient himself, and was astonished to find that the left iris bore the number "10," and the right "45," these figures being traced with calligraphic perfection.

Imagination and hallucination are both out of the question, as Dr. Claves and other observers were brought in to verify the phenomenon. The eyes, moreover, were photographed, and the photographs produced numbers "10" and "45" stand out with unmistakable clearness. Nor is this all. Although the origin of these particular impressions cannot be ascertained, it has been proved that their acquisition may be hereditary. The woman's daughter has the same peculiarity in her eyes, but with a much less degree of regularity and distinctness. The girl's right eye is found to bear a feeble reproduction of the number "10," while in the left iris the figures "20" take the place of the mother's "45." Here, then, is a pleasing puzzle for the physiologists. It would be strange, at this time of day, to discover that the eye, under certain conditions, could really perform the functions of the camera.—Westminster Gazette.

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WHALEBACK STEAMERS—E. H. B., City. No one interested in shipping in this city is aware of the existence of any whaleback steamers in the Italian merchant navy. In Europe steamers that are built on the whaleback pattern, for service in the Mediterranean, are built between Holyhead, a seaport of North Wales, county Anglesea, and Kingston, a seaport on the south shore of Dublin Bay, Ireland, and they have proved successful. Probably the first "whaleback" steamer was that built for one Winans of Baltimore. It was intended to carry a trans-Atlantic passage, but it proved a total failure. This was in 1860. It was a cigar-shaped vessel. In 1878 a similar vessel was built for the purpose of conveying the cable known as "Cable of the North Atlantic" from Alexandria to London. The vessel was without motive power and was in the shape of a steamship. It was abandoned in the Bay of Biscay, but it floated, was picked up by another vessel and towed into port, proving seaworthy. The cable was successfully laid between Holyhead and Kingston. The vessel was built by the North Wales Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., of Holyhead, and was built on the whaleback pattern. It was a cigar-shaped vessel, and was built on the whaleback pattern. It was a cigar-shaped vessel, and was built on the whaleback pattern.

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POLL TAX—M. E., City. The law of the State of California permits an employer to pay the poll tax of an employee on his behalf, and the amount of the same from the amount due said employee. This is under the provisions of section 3550 of the Political Code, which says: "Every person paying the poll tax of an employee may deduct the same from any indebtedness to that person." The office of the District Attorney in this city when the question asked was submitted the answer given was as follows: "The deputy assessors go to a firm and employ a number of men and after ascertaining how many men are employed serves the firm with a notice that it is liable to pay the poll tax of the number of men it has in its employ. When the firm pays for its men a receipt is given for each man whose name appears on the payroll. The firm is then allowed a credit on its mission for paying the tax of its employees."

JURY TRIAL—G. B., Sonoma, Cal. The party who was denied a jury trial in a Police Court was a Chinese named Wong Yung of Los Angeles, arrested for practicing medicine without a license, under a State law, not a town ordinance. Under the law, the judge gives the Police Courts of cities having 30,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants the right to try misdemeanors without a jury. The accused was arrested on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. On the 9th of last March, declared the law unconstitutional, holding that the accused could not be denied in one city a right which the constitution guarantees him in an adjoining city, and released him from custody.

BICYCLE RIDERS—L. D., Antioch, Contra Costa County. The right of a bicyclist to ride on a public road are those that are accorded to drivers of vehicles. The rule of the road governs the bicycles just as it does all vehicles. In passing a vehicle ahead the bicyclist must pass it in the same manner as a driver of a vehicle. The rule of the road is the same in general where bicycles are used, but in different countries there are local laws which control bicyclists. Any member of the League of American Wheelmen within this jurisdiction can, by addressing Frank H. Kerrigan, this city, who is the local attorney for that organization, obtain information as to his rights on the road.

CASINO—F. J., City. In the game of casino and C play as partners against B and D, partners, as their opponents. A, who leads, leads a ten, and by so doing gives C, his partner, notice that he has a ten to take it. B, who plays next, is unable to take the ten, because he has not a card high enough; then it is C's turn to play. He has a right to build another ten, taking cash from B, or he may "scoop in" the two builds of ten with the ten in his hand. If A had built a ten and it had been taken by B, one of his opponents, C, who is A's partner, would have a right to build a ten for his partner to take in, provided D, the other opponent, could not gather it in.

GREAT BUSINESS—C. S., City. The quotation you ask about is not "Great business must be wrought before noon, upon the corners of the moon." It is from "Macbeth" at III. scene 5, and is from the address of Hecate to the witches.

Great business must be wrought ere noon; Upon the corner of the moon There hangs a vaporous drop profound; I'll catch it ere it comes to ground; And that distilled by magic sleights, Shall raise such artificial shows, As, by the strength of their illusion, Shall draw him on to his confusion.

POSTAGE—W. H. P., City. Adhesive postage stamps were first used, experimentally, in James Chalmers in Dundee, August, 1834. In 1837, February 19, they were introduced into the English Post Office by Rowland Hill. They were introduced in the United States in 1845, but their use was not authorized by Congress until March 3, 1847. On the 1st of June, 1856, prepayment was made compulsory in the United States.

CREMATING A BODY—H. A. T., City. The cost for incinerating a body is \$60. The process used in this State is similar to that used in the East. The body should be dressed in the simplest manner possible, but no jewelry must be removed. Twenty-four hours after incineration the ashes are placed in a copper case and locked up until the relatives can be notified. It may either be placed in an urn and deposited in a columbarium or in a monument. Religious services may be performed over the remains of those desiring the body cremated.

A GERMAN'S DUTY—A. P., City. If a German has 17 years of age left his country, came to the United States, became a citizen and then returned to his native land, he could be arrested at once, because the authorities do not recognize the right of any country to annul after he has performed his military service, but as a matter of courtesy to the United States they will allow such a military delinquent to remain in Germany two months before asking him to either leave or enter upon discharge of the military duty expected of him.

SIDEWALKS—M. W., Elmhurst, Alameda County, Cal. The matter of sidewalks along country roads is controlled by the county Board of Supervisors and Commissioners of Highways. Section 2632 of the Political Code says: "Any owner or occupant of land may construct a sidewalk on the highway along the line of the road, and the Board of Supervisors and Commissioners of Highways." The authority conferred by law on the Supervisors and Commissioners of Highways.

WHY TWO CAPITALS—L. F., City. The State of Rhode Island has two capitals because it is made up of two sections, as appears from the official title, "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." At the time the charter was adopted each section demanded a separate place for the meeting of the General Assembly, and the result was the choice of Providence for the Plantations and Newport for the Island.

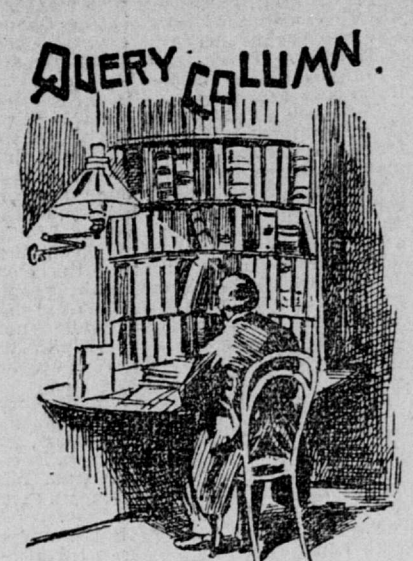
TROUT FISHING—C. G. J., City. The trout in Lagunitas Creek, so anglers, vary from finger lengths to beauties weighing three pounds. It is said that fishing is best before sunrise. The best place for fishing is in a pool. Lagunitas and most of the trout streams are still too high and muddy at this time for excellent fishing.

GROWING PLANTS—M. E. S., City. Growing plants in a room, and growing in a room, is a room, it is said, neither add nor draw from humidity of the atmosphere any more than a human being does. During the daytime every green leaf on tree or plant sucks in carbonic acid gas from the air and at night exhales that and inhales oxygen. It vitates the air in proportion to the amount of carbonic acid gas sent out.

INDIAN RESERVATION—A. F. S., Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev. As your communication does not mention the particular reservation you wish information about it is impossible to give it. If any unlawful business is carried on at a reservation the United States Attorney General may cause the reservation to be lodged with the United States Attorney of the district in which the reservation is located.

FENCES—A. C., City. The answer in relation to the building of fences given in the Query Column on the 24th of March applies to San Francisco as well as to any other city or town in California. The fences must be built higher than ten feet without permit of the Supervisors and consent of party on adjacent land. Within five limits fences must be of brick.

PAWNBROKERS' SIGNS—W. F. C., City. The three balls used by pawnbrokers as a sign were originally the arms of the Medici family, the earliest and most important of the money-lenders of Lombardy. The three balls were first used in England by the agents of that family to indicate the place where money could be borrowed, and it was copied by others who engaged in the same business.



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THE DEATH PENALTY—T. G., City. In this State the code says that if for any reason a judgment of death has not been executed and it remains in force the court in which the conviction was had, on application of the District Attorney, may order the defendant to be brought before it, or, if at large, a warrant for his apprehension may be issued. Upon the defendant being brought before it the court must inquire into the facts, and, if no legal reason exists against the execution of the judgment, must make an order that the Sheriff execute the judgment at a specified time. The Sheriff is then bound to execute the judgment. If the judgment of death has not been executed on the first day of September, or on any other day, the court may appoint another day for carrying it into execution. If a Sheriff willfully refused to carry out the order of the court, he would be in contempt, and the court would be the judge of the punishment to be meted out to him.

POLL TAX—M. E., City. The law of the State of California permits an employer to pay the poll tax of an employee on his behalf, and the amount of the same from the amount due said employee. This is under the provisions of section 3550 of the Political Code, which says: "Every person paying the poll tax of an employee may deduct the same from any indebtedness to that person." The office of the District Attorney in this city when the question asked was submitted the answer given was as follows: "The deputy assessors go to a firm and employ a number of men and after ascertaining how many men are employed serves the firm with a notice that it is liable to pay the poll tax of the number of men it has in its employ. When the firm pays for its men a receipt is given for each man whose name appears on the payroll. The firm is then allowed a credit on its mission for paying the tax of its employees."

JURY TRIAL—G. B., Sonoma, Cal. The party who was denied a jury trial in a Police Court was a Chinese named Wong Yung of Los Angeles, arrested for practicing medicine without a license, under a State law, not a town ordinance. Under the law, the judge gives the Police Courts of cities having 30,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants the right to try misdemeanors without a jury. The accused was arrested on a charge of practicing medicine without a license. On the 9th of last March, declared the law unconstitutional, holding that the accused could not be denied in one city a right which the constitution guarantees him in an adjoining city, and released him from custody.

BICYCLE RIDERS—L. D., Antioch, Contra Costa County. The right of a bicyclist to ride on a public road are those that are accorded to drivers of vehicles. The rule of the road governs the bicycles just as it does all vehicles. In passing a vehicle ahead the bicyclist must pass it in the same manner as a driver of a vehicle. The

PERNIES AND FANCIES

A STUDY IN PRIMITIVE VEGETATION



face to the air than does any other form of leaf.

It is hardly necessary to explain that plants consume from the atmosphere that which animal life rejects—carbon dioxide. This primitive vegetation absorbed in enormous quantities. Its substance was like a huge sponge. It became saturated with gases—with force. The giant ferns sank to earth, were covered beneath its accumulating soil and turned slowly to coal, still holding in their hearts the mysterious forces they had gathered from the primeval atmosphere. It is these forces, liberated to-day in our furnaces and retorts, that give us light, heat, power. The primitive tree now keeps the machinery of a world in motion.

The ferns and brakes of to-day still keep up the old economic habit. There is other vegetation all around them, absorbing food and lessening the supply, of which the ferns require an enormous amount. So they still go on, minutely subdividing their leaves, expending no energy in the production of flowers, reproducing their kind from spores, and the fern of to-day, like its ancestors of thousands of years ago, is a storehouse of forces that in centuries to come may still do the work of the world.

It used to be supposed that the fern had no seed at all. Then people began to believe that it had seeds, but that they were invisible. It was no far cry from this to the belief that he who succeeded in finding these seeds acquired the power of becoming invisible as well.

Thus Shakespeare makes Chamberlain say, "We have the receipt of fern-seed. We walk invisible."

But the seeds, or more correctly, the spores, of the fern are found upon the backs of the fronds. The orders of Filices are founded upon differences in structure of the sporangium. Their positions, also, differ in different orders. In this maidenhair, for instance, the germ of the

Down in the ravine, an hour or so ago, with its delicate rootlets in the water and its slender black stems swinging in the wind, I found a bunch of maidenhair.

I almost hesitate to tell of it, lest I be the innocent means of turning the fern-hunters loose upon this devoted neighborhood. A pair of these worthies knocked at my door one day last summer armed with boxes and trowels. "Is there any maidenhair fern in this canyon?" asked one. Answered in the affirmative they turned without another word and left me, too astonished to remonstrate. Later I saw them grubbing away, along the stream, apparently quite unaware that they were encroaching upon private rights. As they were hunting in the wrong direction, however, for the treasure they sought, I let them alone and they potted about till nearly dusk without doing any one any harm or themselves any good.

The city dweller seems to have a particular predilection for brakes and ferns.



THE FERN TRAIL.

Possibly because they know well that no power on earth can make the strange wild things to grow in city gardens. They can only be coaxed into a half-hearted existence in the heavy air of hothouses and conservatories.

The ferns have very little in common with civilization. They belong to a past and gone age, when the world was young and no other form of plant life could have lived.

For delicate as the shy things are, dying in a night in the fostering garden soil, they are the hardest things known on their native heath. You will find them rooted in the bare rock in some localities flourishing like the green bay trees. Others, like this maidenhair, grow where the soil is but a tangle of mossy stems and dead leaves. They are only one degree higher in the scale of being than the mosses themselves.

They are not children of the sunlight. You will find them, usually, in dim, twilight places and they belong to the twilight age of earth. If I were to transplant yonder mallow, bringing it down here in the dusky tangle beside the maidenhair, it would droop and grow sickly pale. In the same way, if I were to bring the fern out into the glare of sunlight, it would turn yellow and sere.

The fern is the primitive tree. Ever the soil covered the earth it was in the first fruit of nature's desire to cover her nakedness. We think of them as requiring rank, rank soil. They are to us part and parcel of the tropic landscape, with its luxuriance of vegetation; but we must not mistake their presence here for an indication of richness of soil. Once, wandering over a waste of black lava-beds in the crater of a volcano, I found, a mile from any sort of soil, growing out of a crack in the sulphur-crusted floor, a great fern. The pioneer of all vegetation, it had begun the work of reclaiming this dark waste. A thousand years hence a potato patch may flourish where now but those delicate fronds wave in the breeze.

These waving fronds which form their foliage are characteristic of the whole fern family—Filices, the naturalists call the family. They have no flowers, but in no other botanical order do we find such a profusion of leaves. In that early day from the tiny feather of the delicate Cystopteris to the giant branches, often twenty feet long, of the Cyathea or tree ferns of the Hawaiian islands. The technical descriptions of the many varieties are things to wonder over. One feels that there is very little of Greek, Latin or English left for ordinary use, so much are these tongues used in their description. (This bit of maidenhair, for instance—which is also called *Adiantum*, from a Greek word meaning unwetted (the raindrops never clinging to the fronds of the maidenhair)—is described as having "fronds pyramidal in outline, 2-4 pinnate at the base; main rachis continuous to the apical pinnae; veins dichotomous," etc.—all having reference to the forms assumed by the dainty foliage of the maidenhair. One can see with one's own eyes how it grows, but the fern should produce minutely subdivided fronds, no flowers and no seeds, as we understand the word, is an interesting study. It cannot be understood in a moment.

The ferns down in my little canyon bear traces to-day of the battle they have waged in the struggle for existence. Growing in barren soil, mossy, boggy places, down beside streams and in the dark forests, they feed the food upon which they live, not from the earth, but from the air. In that early day when the atmosphere was but a mass of noxious vapors, the ferns alone could live. They drank in the gases of the earth's surrounding envelope, and requiring large supplies thereof, their fronds divided and subdivided, sending its growths out in the feather-like fronds that expose more sur-

or serious injury; but in each instance the protector pushed the person off the rails or kept him rolling along until the car was stopped. The car is perfectly ventilated by apertures at each end which allow free access of air without causing the slightest draught. The supply of air can be reduced by a sliding partition. In the English car the roof is fitted up with seats, which are much used by women and children.

A SCHOOL DANGER.—The old slate and pencil have been banished from many American public schools by the school committee. The three reasons furnished in the report of the committee on hygiene and physical training are as follows: (1) A slight gray mark upon a slightly darker gray surface is more or less indistinct and therefore trying to the eyesight; (2) the resistance of the hard pencil upon the hard slate is tiring to the muscles, and the resistance to which the muscles are trained by the use of slates and slatepencils must become a lost art unless a superior devotion is paid to it among scholars. Although elected in February, 1894, to fill the chair of the late historian and literary critic, Charles de Mazade, M. de Heredia will not be formally received among the Forty Immortals until next May. Then he will be welcomed by M. Francois Coppee, the principal theme of whose speech, besides the analysis of M. de Heredia's works, will be a history of the Parnassian group, made successful at the Academy by himself, M. Coppee is now at Arcachon, putting the last touches to his speech on the author of "Trophées."

But if in the social world M. de Heredia be a Parisian, in poetry he is thoroughly foreign, and belongs not only to another country but another age. In "Trophées," he has placed his whole soul, his whole life. He is enamored of Greek antiquity, and he frames it in his sonnets. There lives again the soul of Theocritus and Meleager. With garlands of epigrams he crowns the heroes of mythology and the neck of the Centaurs. He has written much about the Centaurs, and in one sonnet he shows the last of the race. All his brothers are dead, and the lone Centaur is ashamed of his solitude—his singularity. At sunset only he gallops on the beach, because there he sees his shadow beside him, and can imagine there are two. In "Trophées" there are some sonnets which prove M. de Heredia to be a loving pupil of Dante and Petrarch.

Again we find sonnets written in honor of certain De Heredia who in the town of Carthage, in the Indies. Among the ancestors illustrious in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries this is the one most revered. The Cubans regret that their poet chooses the French language for the expression of his thought. They believe he should write in Spanish and to him they apply the name *francesado*. The Cubans say that his talent comes from an ancestor, another Jose Maria de Heredia, known in every South American country by his eloquent verses on Niagara.

But M. de Heredia is no longer Cuban at heart, he is faithful to the mother country, Spain, and has translated De Castro's "Romancers" in verse worthy of Corneille. M. de Heredia is also a collectionneur, plugging in his Trophées the names of his gallery, and a savant who has written a long study on the "Chroniques" of Bernard Diaz. One of M. de Heredia's most exquisite sonnets is "Le Marinier," in which we see the exotic poet standing on the coast, nearest his own country, inhaling the natal air and listening to the poetry of the conquistadores. M. de Heredia and Leconte de Lisle are the two tropical poets of France. They are often compared and both may feel honored by the resemblance. I think it is Leconte de Lisle who gave the best definition of this resemblance. To M. de Heredia he said: "Vous êtes un coloriste; je suis un lumniste." The French critics find this definition absolutely true. The author of "Poèmes Barbaires" is dazzling in style, while one of the most delicate and exquisite poets of our country where the rain sometimes gives shadow and where the earth is not continually parched by a brilliant sun. M. de Heredia always calls himself "the loving pupil of Leconte de Lisle, and perhaps if the latter had never existed we should not have possessed the "Trophées."

But M. de Heredia is a distinct personality. He is endowed with qualities for which we seek vainly in the works of Leconte de Lisle. In the slightest movement he betrays his Spanish origin. A broad style of painting and vivid coloring are his ideas of poetic brilliancy. And as the past lends itself best to his dream there is nothing more poetic in his work than the majestic style of his verse. To him emotion in poetry means lack of nobility. In this M. de Heredia belongs to the group of which Leconte de Lisle was the highest priest. He has all the instincts of a Parnassian, and it seems strange that "Trophées" was not published between 1868 and 1880, when the Parnassians reigned alone. But when (in 1893) the work was published all life, it was the poet of the first rank was born to France.

There is so much beauty in M. de Heredia's poems that in spite of their heroic Alexandrines, in spite of their solemnity, the mind of the reader is refreshed and refreshed. He has been accused of repetition; words, such as *etincelant*, *ruilant*, *blanc*, *immortel*, are continually repeated, but that is the fault of the French language, which is very poor in synonyms. With M. de Heredia the word precedes and gives birth to the thought. Northern poets write only under the pressure of inward inspiration, while those of the South, and above all those of Spanish birth, need the influence of words and images. In M. de Heredia's writings, we see that he makes no exception to the rule. His sonnets evidently have fallen one by one from the divine pen of the poet, and from a lyric river, in majestic march, the Rhone. The Rhone, here, is not the river which passes by Lyons and Provence; it crosses Castile and Leon. But here lies its originality. M. de Heredia occupies an unique position in the French poetical world, because he is as little French as possible, and in his veins flows only the hot blood of a Castilian.

England's Foreign-Made Matches. "An Indignant Englishman" writes: "Why do all or nearly all of our big cafes and restaurants in the city and West End use foreign-made matches? One day I went to light a cigarette or cigar, and seen on the box, 'these matches are manufactured in Sweden,' or sometimes it is Belgium? Can't we manufacture them? There must be a reason for this. I am a manufacturer, and I can produce matches as cheaply and as well as foreigners; perhaps they can explain this question. One gets sick of seeing that everything used in this country is made abroad, and I am sure that the matches made in England, why can't they be used every where, and not imported in such quantities from abroad? Let us help our own country people when we can, and I think we ought to be able to do this."—London Telegraph.

Great finds of gold have been made in Korea and enterprising speculators are already at work there, hoping the simple natives what real energy.



PARIS, March 19, 1895. The new academician, M. Jose Maria de Heredia, although Cuban by birth, is Parisian in the truest sense of the word. He is to be found in all the salons where he is cultivated what, according to Taine, is "that grand art of conversation," which must become a lost art unless a superior devotion is paid to it among scholars. Although elected in February, 1894, to fill the chair of the late historian and literary critic, Charles de Mazade, M. de Heredia will not be formally received among the Forty Immortals until next May. Then he will be welcomed by M. Francois Coppee, the principal theme of whose speech, besides the analysis of M. de Heredia's works, will be a history of the Parnassian group, made successful at the Academy by himself, M. Coppee is now at Arcachon, putting the last touches to his speech on the author of "Trophées."

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BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

The Burglar's Blunder.

A curious story is told by my Vienna correspondent. A young man, the representative of a large firm, who carried a large sum of money with him, recently spent the night at a hotel at Pressburg. As usual, he remained some time smoking in the hall. Suddenly the burning cigar fell to the floor. He bent over to extinguish it when he saw a hand projected from under the bed put the cigar out. It made him very uncomfortable. He lay a while, and then, saying aloud, "How very odd; I shall get my money back," he jumped out of bed, flew to the door and cried for help.

The world-be robber was caught. He confessed he knew the occupant of the room had money, which he hoped to get while he slept. He had been a fireman formerly, and could not resist the impulse to extinguish the burning cigar.—London Daily News.

PERFECTING THE LOCOMOTIVE.

The Improvements Secured by the Specialization of Work.

Twenty-five years ago it was generally assumed that no man could become a first-class locomotive engineer until he had passed years in the great repair shops of the country. A young man not only served a long probation as a fireman, but, under the rules of the great railroad systems, he was also compelled to serve an apprenticeship in the shops. His first work here was generally as one of a squad of from six to a dozen men. Under the foremanship of the gang boss he was made acquainted with the structure of the locomotive. An engine in the shop for a general overhauling offered a field of observation and study for the helper, as he is generally called. A general overhauling usually meant several weeks of steady employment on one engine. The locomotive was first stripped of all her upper works, including the jacket, when if new flues or a new crown sheet were required, the boiler shop was her first destination. Here it received such repairs as the journeyman could give and was then put upon the transfer table and taken back to the machine shop. There in due time it was practically rebuilt, painted and was then ready for the road. The apprentice during this period of probation saw the process of fastening to the boiler the heavy hammer frames. He assisted in attaching the cylinders, parallel rods and sidebars, without a dim notion of the intricate task of fitting the valves and eccentrics, and thus learned exactly what to do in an emergency when in charge of a road engine. From the erecting floor, where he had seen the locomotive practically reconstructed, the apprentice was transferred to the boiler floor, where the various parts of the engine were perfected. Here he made a study of the brasses and wedges and learned the necessity of exactness. Working with men who were experts in their way he learned the mysteries of the piston-rod and the valve, and was made to understand how the wheelpress brought together the immense driving-wheels and axles.

After serving two or three years in the shops the usual practice was to assign him as a fireman, either on the road or a switch engine. Once in the cab under the personal supervision of an old and experienced runner the apprentice reached the last stage of probation. He began to look forward to the day when he should look out of the front window from the engineer's seat. In many instances firemen passed many years of hard work before reaching the goal. The final elevation to the position of engineer was not a matter of course, but a privilege, and the man who was elevated to the position of engineer was not only a man of ability, quickness and judgment, but three characteristics always closely watched.

There has been a great change in the manner of selecting engineers in the past few years. It is no longer the case that absolutely necessary that men should subject themselves to the training of former days. William Buchanan, master mechanic of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has been connected with the company since 1844, and continuously employed in the machinery department, says that the chief requisites are sobriety, coolness, good judgment and a thorough knowledge of the road. Few men in the employ of the line are appointed as engineers. They are not required to serve an apprenticeship in the machine shops, principally because of late years men have become specialists. The company in the first years of its existence had eight repair shops, whereas now, with its increased traffic and larger equipment, two are amply sufficient. In centralizing the work the company has saved money and time, and now has in its employ a company of tried men. Years ago, in case of an accident to any particular part of the machinery of a locomotive, it was practically impossible to locate the responsibility. Under the present system such accidents, if due to defects, are easily traced to the workman responsible. For instance, if an engine slips an eccentric, the machinist who does nothing else the year round but attend to this particular part of the machinery is at once located and is reprimanded if at all at fault. Men are employed whose exclusive duty is setting out the packing for the valves. Others devote their entire time to setting valves. Another man does nothing but file down the brasses for axle bearings. Another pays his attention exclusively to perfecting and polishing piston rods. To illustrate the nicety to which the system has been carried, may be cited the exacting requirements in fitting the boxes or journals of the driving-wheels. Two men are required in this work. One works on the right-hand journal, the other on the left-hand side and at the other end of the axle, and they are never permitted to reverse their positions.—New York Sun.

How He Wrote "Chimmie."

Edward W. Townsend has been telling a New York Tribune reporter something about "Chimmie Fadden." Nearly every one of the short stories of "Chimmie," which are read in fifteen minutes, represented three or four mornings spent, not over his desk, but in the Bowery or the Fourth Ward, studying the character of the people about whom he wanted to write. "There was one little fellow," said Mr. Townsend, "down at one of the shops. He was the most perfect Bowery boy I have ever seen, and I used to go down and pretend to be reading a paper, or to be waiting for somebody, just to be near him and hear him talk. I studied hard on three things in particular—the idiom, the slang and the dialect. The last is the least important and the easiest to get. Anybody can get it. It rather hurts than helps the stories in my opinion. What I care most for is the slang and idiom. They were modified as I went along and learned more about them. I would not get them from the people, but I would not talk the same way with a stranger as among themselves. Their most characteristic expressions are put off for more words. I didn't start out to write a series at all. One story led to another. It began with an attempt to write a 'Sunday special.' I was put on the track by a little incident I had seen a few days before. I went up to a mission where some ladies were giving a dinner to tenement-house children and I was to report it. One little fellow near me noticed gulping down a piece of pie in about two bites. The young lady in charge, who seemed to be on very good terms with the boys and girls, assumed a pretty air of comradeship, was standing by and saw the pie disappear. She leaned over and said with a bit of the boys' manner for good-fellowship 'Would you like another piece if I can sneak it?' His eyes brightened. She brought the pie and placed it before him with a little confidential whisper, as though it were a special favor, of which he was to rest, then he took the pie and he had been taught him. Maybe he had seen a courier do it on some Bowery stage; but I think it was just his own natural trick."

"That was my first insight into the Bowery character, and when I wanted to write a 'special' I used the people I had seen there, making up my own story. The incidents are all fictitious."

Brussels will become a seaport.

LATEST FASHION WRINKLES

Very High Collars and Very Bright Shirts Are the Style.

LONG NECKS HAVE THE CALL.

Men May Wear Fancy Colors to Vie With Ladies of Fashion.

The fashionable young San Franciscan is now as happy as a boy with a pair of red-top boots, for he is receiving haberdashery of the latest styles from London and New York. These latest styles will be most satisfying to the dude and the Anglo-maniac, for they have about reached the extreme.

A few weeks ago Charles Meyer, the representative of a New York city's furnishing house, arrived in this city and took rooms at the Palace Hotel. It was his fifth annual visit, and when he opened his sample-cases the rich and fashionable young men of this city rushed to his apartments, as he was known to have the very latest styles from London. The haberdashery ordered there is now arriving from London and New York and the fashionables will soon be parading in high collars and preparing to don the gaudiest of summer shirts.

The latest fashions from Paris and London are well outlined by Mr. Meyer. The proper thing in a dress shirt is a plain linen or immaculate white bosom, though some have gone to ordering a fine pique bosom with new and downy ribs. In some instances collars are attached to the shirt, but owing to the trouble in laundrying some wear a detachable collar. The cuff, however, should be attached to the shirt, that is, it should form a part of the shirt and not be detachable. There should be either two or three stud holes in the bosom of the shirt, according to the height of the man and the length of the bosom of the shirt he wears. The one stud hole bosom is a thing of the past.

The collar is now the highest ever worn. The very latest style is known as the Kent. It is a straight high collar 2½ inches high in front and a little less in the back. The collar laps just a trifle. It is of square form, and gives the appearance of a person wearing a cuff for a collar. Of course only giraffe-necked persons can wear the collar. The short, fat-necked man is compelled to take another style. Even as high as the style goes one prominent young San Franciscan, well known in society on the tennis ground and in the ballroom, has ordered a collar specially made to order that is 2½ inches high. But he has a neck.

There is also a demand for the "Eastwick," a straight collar two and a half inches high in front with a slight poke at the tip. The ultra will have to take the consequence of a risk of choking to death by wearing these high collars, so far that reason collars of medium height, with "dog ears" on the points, remain the most popular, especially with short-necked people as they are the most comfortable. The "Tavistock," the "Oulah" and the "Princeton" are the favored of these styles, and just suit a prominent society leader who would suffice in such a collar as the noted tennis-player ordered.

The "Polo" is the queerest collar yet designed, but it is coming into great popularity in San Francisco. It is really a stand-up, turn-down collar, and looks like

a cuff doubled and worn as a collar. To be more explicit, the "Polo" is an extra high standing collar bent over to become a turn-down collar, and therefore has the appearance of both of the two opposite styles. When buttoned up it has a very slight V-opening in front. The "Polo" is 2½ inches deep in front. It is used for morning wear or for promenade, but never for evening dress. It is modeled from the old Shakespearean collar, but is higher. It has been adopted by the ladies as well as by young men.

The proper thing in cuffs is the plain, square-cornered or round-cornered links. The first named being the most popular. The ultras wear a plain square cuff attached cuff. In detachable cuffs the latest link style is the "Stafford," which, when buttoned up, is a square cuff with the appearance of an attached or stationary cuff. The "Stafford" is a simple square-cornered cuff, with a pointed tab on it to button it to the wristband. The tab came out only this year and is a very clever device.

From all appearances the young man at the seashore or at the springs will be a gayer sight than ever. Colored shirts will have a great run. They will not only be worn at summer resorts, but also on promenade.

The ultras will wear a soft finished chevot with starched cuff and a 1½ center pleat in the bosom, white collar, but fancy cuff the same as the shirt. Plain white pearl buttons will be sewed on the bosom. Cheviot shirts with turn-down collar will be the proper thing for negligee use, with either a center pleat or four pleats on each side. The material for colored shirts are the very finest French percales, Madras and woven linen, the last named being the finest shirting made. The colorings in use are blues of different shades, heliotropes, pinks and blacks. Two colored striped effects are coming into style again. Some very odd effects are in French percales that have the appearance of watered silk, with polka dot, check and polka dot and dark shirting. Spots and neat figured effects in French percales are as popular as ever.

In French India.

As the evening falls, the lights shine through the little casements of pearl shells and the sound of the guitar or violin is borne upon the breeze. The bell of the cathedral tolls for vespers, and the veiled figures of the women can be seen on the shore flocking to the sacred edifice. It was here that St. Francis Xavier preached; his memory is yet fragrant through the land, and most of the people still are Catholic. Presently the moon rises over the Ghats and lights up the distant ruins of the robber fortress, on a lofty and seemingly inaccessible butress, and throws an ever-widening beam of light upon the silent tide of the river. Soon the town is in repose and free from all sound, save the challenge of the sentinels each hour, or the bark of the wretched dogs that turn over the refuse heaps for bones and fish off.

The friendship of the French Governor for the agent rose out of an adventure with a panther which haunted the precincts of the old monastery on the headland which served as a country residence for the former. There he was the terror of the household, and destroyed all his pet animals, but no one was found brave enough to encounter it until the agent undertook to "sit up" near the carcass of the last "kill," and, with the moon in his favor, gave the quietus to the panther with an express bullet.

The Governor could never be too grateful, and his pretty little brunette daughter, in the white muslin dress and broad straw hat, who had lost her pet rabbits through the depredations, smiled sweetly and admiringly upon the Englishman. Thereafter he was always a persona grata and a hero in the small social circle of Selambique; welcomed to the exclusive "at homes" of the wife of the colonel of infantry, and invited to participate in the arrangement of the ceremonial and sports of the annual fete.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

NEW TO-DAY.

MR. EDWARD N. PETERSON.



If one would ask the neighbors of 205 O'Farrell street, who is the jolly, big-hearted painter living at that number, the answer would be: He is Mr. Edward N. Peterson, whom the children call "Ed" for short, for although he weighs 240 pounds and is said to be one of San Francisco's most foremost painters, the little children love to romp with the big fat man, because they like him because he is honest and truthful with them.

Many are the tales told of Mr. Peterson's quiet charities and sincere goodness, but the best of men are liable to fall sick, and it was the misfortune of Mr. Peterson to be sick. His friends are now congratulating him, and he is congratulating the Hudson Medical Institute. Here is his congratulatory letter:

"In view of the fact that what I write may be of extreme value to some fellow-sufferer, such as I myself was four months ago, before applying to the competent physicians of the Hudson Medical Institute, I wish to state my case in brief. 'I have been for years a sufferer from nervous prostration, complicated with a chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder, which made my life one misery. I tried every remedy, but could find no benefit whatever from any of them. 'I am satisfied that they will effect a permanent cure in a very short time, for I am feeling better every day as I go on with my treatment. I feel stronger, sleep better, am free of all distressing feelings caused from my debilitated nervous condition as well as the sleeplessness caused by the inflammation of the bladder. 'I most cheerfully recommend the physicians of the Hudson Medical Institute to any suffering as I have. Will gladly answer any communications addressed to me from any one suffering from a chronic nervous disorder and its complications.' EDWARD N. PETERSON, 205 O'Farrell street.

AT THE INSTITUTE.

What the Specialists Are Doing Daily to Restore Health and Strength to Sufferers. It is an established fact that no incurable diseases are taken. If an applicant is found to be suffering from true cancer or tubercular consumption, he is transferred to the hospital, where he cannot be cured, though much may be done to allay his sufferings, but as medical science has yet failed to discover any cure for these two dreadful maladies, all the physicians at the Institute say freely and frankly that it is beyond human power to remove these evils. Nevertheless it should not be forgotten that there are many instances where mistakes have been made in the treatment of these diseases, so it is well for all sufferers to apply for help at the Institute.

A few of the following cases are curable: Catarrh of the head, stomach or bladder; all bronchial diseases; all functional nervous diseases; St. Vitus' dance; hysteria; shaking palsy; epilepsy; all venereal diseases; all kinds of blood troubles; ulcers; wastes of vital forces; rheumatism; gout; eczema; all skin diseases, from whatever cause arising; psoriasis; all blood-poisoning; varicose veins; poison oak; loss or impaired manhood; spinal troubles; nervous exhaustion and prostration; incipient paresis; all kidney diseases; lumbago; sciatica; all bladder troubles; dyspepsia; all kinds of indigestion; all cases of general disorder, which are treated by the depurating department. Special instruments for bladder troubles.

There are a few of the special diseases in which exceptionally remarkable cures have been made by the specialists, and it may be stated that the whole of the Institute is devoted to the treatment of these diseases, and the results of the treatment are given in the Circulars and Testimonials of the Great Hudsonian sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts. Send for PROF. J. H. HUDSON's celebrated lectures on the "Hudsonian Method of Cure." It will cost you nothing. Visit the Institute when you can. All patients see a special consultation. Out-of-town patients can learn all about their cases if they send for symptom blanks and consult the specialists. Two thousand testimonials in the writing of the individuals cured. Office Hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

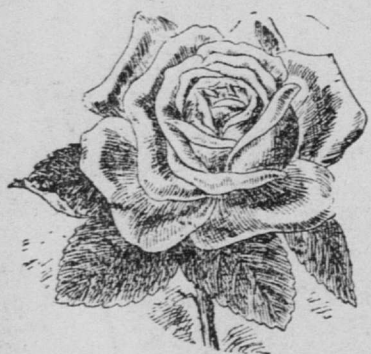
RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, IMPURE BLOOD, NEURALGIA
CURED BY THE GREAT HOME REMEDY,
JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.

MRS. H. ABBOTT, 142 Seventh Street, San Francisco, Cal., speaks in glowing language of the wonderful effects of the California Product, JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA:



"I can't speak too highly of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla," said Mrs. Abbott, when she called at the laboratory several days ago. "I wish to tell you," said the good lady, "what it has done for me, and what it did for my mother before me. My mother was a pretty old lady and she used to tell me that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla would make her lift her leg much higher than she could so lift her leg when she was not taking the medicine." Mrs. Abbott continued: "I have recommended Joy's Sarsaparilla to all my friends and all my neighbors. I know that for years I suffered from dyspepsia, faint feelings and was always out of sorts and blue and could hardly do my work about the house, and after I began to take the Sarsaparilla I felt much stronger, was more able to do my work, and I believe that I do not do anybody any harm when I tell them that the very best thing they can do when suffering from dyspepsia and bad blood is to take Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and any one, whoever, if it is man or woman, that wants to know what Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla has done for me, I would be glad to speak to the party in person or answer any letter that may be sent to 142 Seventh street. This is a truthful statement and I cheerfully sign it." (Signed), MRS. H. ABBOTT.

S-u-b-, sub, s-t-l-, sti, substi, t-u-, tu, substito, t-e-d-, ted, substituted, conveys the idea in a nutshell. Don't be substituted. When you ask for the cupboard remedy, see that you get your own home remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.



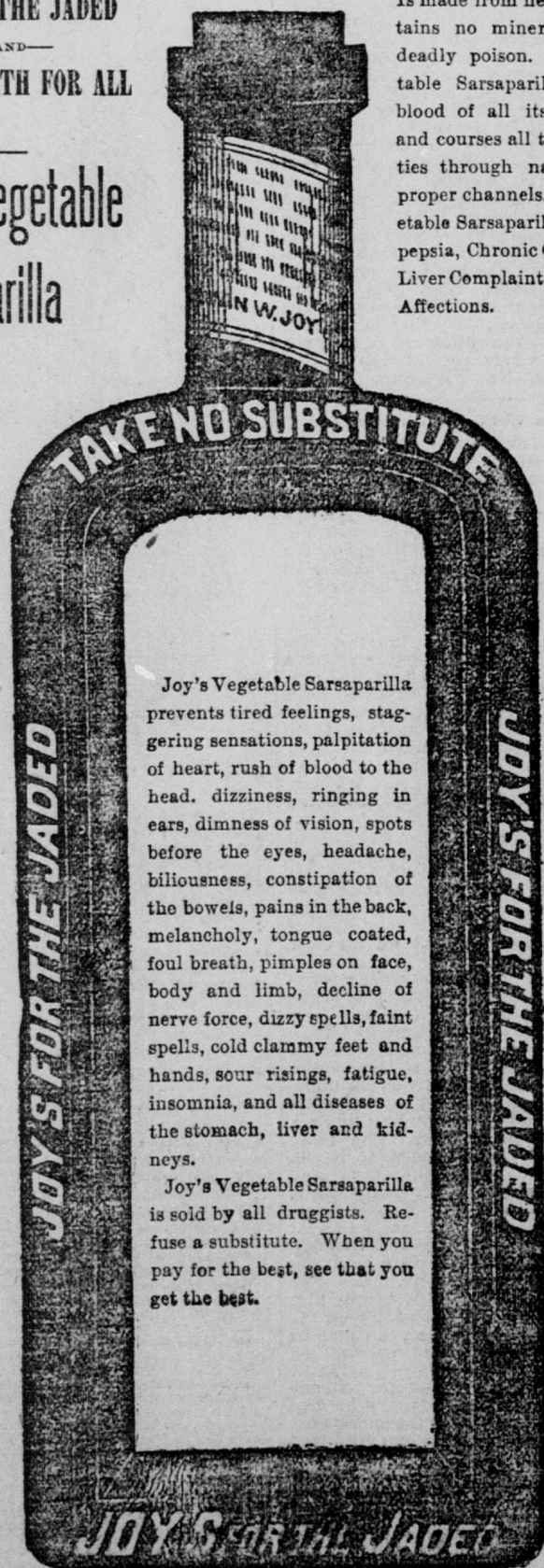
You can bring bright red roses in your cheeks with the use of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

JOY'S FOR THE JADED

—AND—
GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL MANKIND.

Joy's Vegetable
Sarsaparilla

Here is a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It is the largest, most generous bottle of Sarsaparilla you can buy. It contains 16 ounces of pure vegetable California juices, grown on your own foothills, on your own mountain tops, in your own dells and valleys, and it is the Best Blood Purifier you can get. If you have any doubt about Sarsaparilla ask your nearest neighbors and they will tell you Joy's is for the jaded. It brings good health to all mankind.

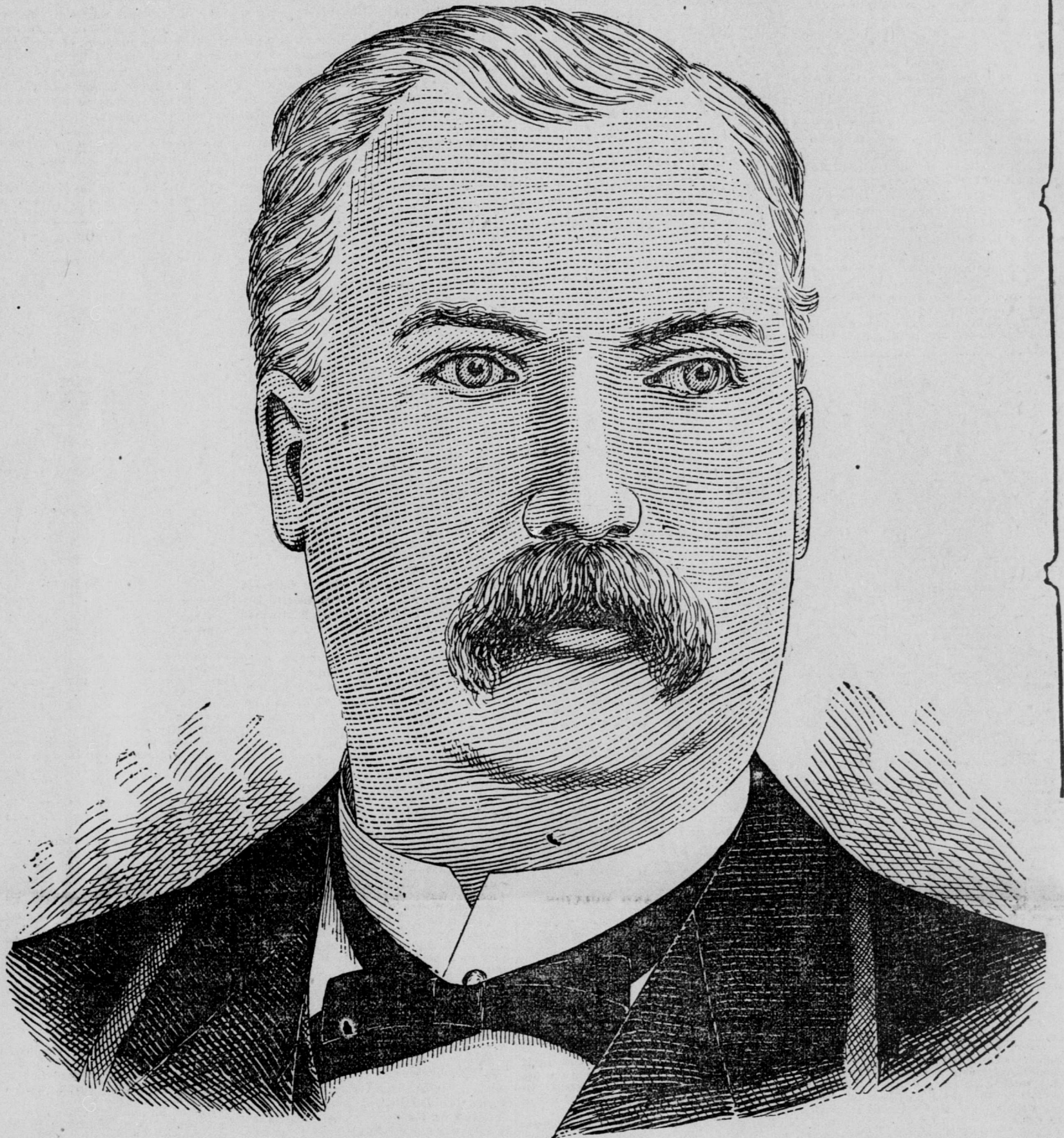


Is made from herbs, and contains no mineral drugs or deadly poison. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla robs the blood of all its impurities, and courses all these impurities through nature's own proper channels. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla cures Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, Liver Complaints and Kidney Affections.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla prevents tired feelings, staggering sensations, palpitation of heart, rush of blood to the head, dizziness, ringing in ears, dimness of vision, spots before the eyes, headache, biliousness, constipation of the bowels, pains in the back, melancholy, tongue coated, foul breath, pimples on face, body and limb, decline of nerve force, dizzy spells, faint spells, cold clammy feet and hands, sour risings, fatigue, insomnia, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Refuse a substitute. When you pay for the best, see that you get the best.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ WHAT THE
HON. DAVID B. MAGEE
OF SACRAMENTO, SAYS ABOUT OUR HOME REMEDY,
JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.



Some of the best known men in the United States were at one time merchants in Sacramento. The gold fever brought many of the best sons of America to Sunset and when they came they drifted into various kinds of trade or practiced their different professions. Many of these men are now known as America's greatest financiers, railroad magnates, educational philanthropists and brilliant writers. Nearly everybody in Sacramento knows nearly every one, and all agree that Mr. David B. Magee, of the Golden Eagle Hotel, is a pleasing gentleman. He is a Knight Templar; he is affable, humane, generous; his words can be weighed because they are not the extravagant language of an upstart, but the moderate and terse words of a well-balanced man. Not long ago a reporter visited Mr. Magee and asked him what he thought of the great home remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. He narrated to Mr. Magee the fact that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla had been widely advertised as a blood medicine, as a remedy for dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, skin diseases and constipation. Thereupon Mr. Magee said as follows: "I have used Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and I cheerfully recommend it to all persons who desire a laxative Sarsaparilla. For many years I suffered from constipation, headaches and liver disorder. I tried various different remedies at different times and I received some benefits from some remedies, but Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla did me more good than any other blood and liver regulator that I have ever tried and I can cheerfully give a testimonial to any one and to all people. I am certain from the analysis made of the Sarsaparilla that it contains no mineral drugs, and as it is purely vegetable it can be taken with no ill effects by the young and the middle aged and the old. I think so much of the medicine that I now have several bottles in the hotel. If any one will write a letter to me I will cheerfully answer it."

DAVID B. MAGEE,

Golden Eagle Hotel, Sacramento, Cal.

So many complaints come by mail that a few dishonest druggists are endeavoring to substitute a cheaper article for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, that the Edwin W. Joy Co., of 269 Stevenson street, warn people to beware of any inferior or nasty substitute that may be offered. It is unpleasant to put all druggists in this category. All druggists do not try to substitute, but there are several dishonest druggists who are endeavoring to substitute an inferior article for that which is the best. When you ask for a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla see that you get Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and no other.

Every one wants pure blood, all need pure blood, but you cannot afford to tell on your face that you have been taking sarsaparilla. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla speaks for itself, but not in big red blotches on your face. It speaks in the wondrous cures effected and speaks loudly, too.

The Edwin W. Joy Co.—GENTLEMAN: It has been my habit for years to wake up in the morning with a headache and a worn-out, exhausted feeling attending it. About two months ago I commenced taking Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and have been taking it occasionally ever since, and it is no little satisfaction to me to say that since I took the first bottle I have been feeling splendid and have not had a return of the old debilitating headaches.

A. M. ROWE, 522 Jones street.

Edwin W. Joy Co.: My occupation gives me little or no exercise and I have consequently had for years a weak stomach, indigestion and constipation. I was a sufferer until I fortunately tried Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, which has helped me in every way. I think I had one of the most sensitive stomachs one ever possessed, and I was in continual distress; but with the aid of

Joy's Sarsaparilla can now eat any and every thing without any evil effects. It has thoroughly reorganized me, and I am delighted to recommend it.

CLARA MELVIN,
126 Kearny st., San Francisco.

Gentlemen: Being troubled with boils I took one of the sarsaparillas and the result was a "mass of pimples." Hearing of JOY'S, which was purely vegetable, I tried it and the boils dried up in a few days. Joy's acts different to the others.

J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal.
Formerly with the "Alta California."

Edwin W. Joy Co.: As a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia, with the usual sick headaches accompanying them, I have found a remedy that seems to remove the cause and cure them in Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I have used it myself and most highly recommend it to others.

L. C. LUCAS,
Laclide Building, City.

Edwin W. Joy Co.: For years I have suffered from indigestion and headaches, but as soon as I purchased a bottle of your Sarsaparilla I could eat almost anything with impunity and

am never troubled with a headache of any kind, and give you the credit which is due you.

THOMAS P. CULKEN,
St. Louis, Mo.

Edwin W. Joy Co.: Up to a month or so ago I was so ill as to be seriously alarmed. I had been running down in health and flesh steadily. I hardly knew the cause, yet attributed it to rheumatism and general debility, and despite the most strenuous efforts, could not check the persistent dangerous tendency that was wearing me out. Finally it got so bad that I was afflicted with fainting spells. While in that dangerous condition, and willing to try almost anything, I saw some of the strong testimonials that were published, detailing the effects of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla in just such cases as mine, and without any confidence whatever I bought a bottle. I am gaining my lost flesh, my casual friends remark my improvement, and I certainly have to say that I have not felt so well for years, and I think it my duty to compliment the great home remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

MRS. BELDON, 510 Mason street.

Gentlemen: I had been ailing for week with what appeared to be a disorder of the liver and kidneys, and notwithstanding every care, it seemed to grow worse instead of better. Finally my wife, becoming frightened, procured a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and I began taking it. To make a long story short, it not only overcame it entirely, but at the same time an eczema or skin eruption disappeared that had been upon the left side of my face for many years. In fact it did so much for me, I was so delighted with it, I sent for half a dozen more bottles and gave it to my children, with the most satisfactory results. If any one had told me, that in six weeks it would have accomplished what it has, I would not have believed him. The above is a simple narrative of the truth as clearly as I can state it.

T. S. MILTON, 511 Post street.

Joy's for the Jaded.
Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

Canada; Ybarra Gold Mining
rig. Mazatlan; C D Bunker
illed.
THURDAY April 6

ards, Eureka.
anta Cruz.
ughes, Queenstown.
riffs, Portland.
ver, Chignik Bay.
on, Mendocino.
rud, Seattle.
en, Coos Bay.
s, Rasmussen, Fisks Mill.

oulak.
yson, Kahului.
d, Yaquina Bay.

er, Tacoma.
graphic.
April 6-10 p. m.—Weather
12 miles an hour.
lumber at Tacoma for
Glo Batta Repetto is char-
ter, 23c 9d.
of Vessels.
as towed to Oakland Creek
went up to Port Costa and
Mail dock.
alongside at Mission street
tied to Folsom street.
over to Oakland Creek, the

Tiburon Ferry—F
San Francisco

will come over from Oak-
street.
vied Ports.
Apr 6—6-Strm Rival, he
Sailed Apr 6—Schur G W
Apr 6—6-Strm Pasadena, for
Apr 5—Bark Gathner, hence
San Ports.
Apr 5—Gen bark J C Glad, from
Apr 3—Br ship Giemburn, tun
Apr 5—Br ship Isle of Ar-

State of California—	WEEK DAYS.	SUN- DAYS.	Destina
nts. 5086 hf sks 222 gr sks	7:40 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	Nov

[illegible]

ls calfskins, 1734 sks 1470
 armure, 513 bdls dry hides,
 goats, 400 sks bran 7 pkgs

[illegible]

tion; S H Frank & Co; Cox
mbers, Price & Co; Chas R
Bissinger & Co; G W How-

NORTH PACIFIC		VI SAUSALIT
Oregon Iron Works Co.; J. M. Kutz del.; A. Paladino; Vianco Co.; del.; C. Welch & Co.; Cleven Co.; C. E. Whitney & Co.; Carli- anton Tobacco Co.; Bare Bros; del.; W. L. Richardson; Sunset T & T Co.; Western Sigsbee & Co.; S. L. Feldman; del.; S. F. L. Smith; J. L. T Miss & Co.; Parrott & Co.; F pa Soda Springs; John Bir- ner & Co.; Link Paper Co; Electricity & Co.; S. H. Lach- & Co.; Bank of California;	8.00 A. M. Mill Val., Ran Va 9.15 A. M. " " " " " " 9.15 A. M. " " " " " " 10.30 A. M. " " " " " " 11.30 A. M. " " " " " " 1.45 P. M. " " " " " " 2.25 P. M. " " " " " " 4.30 P. M. " " " " " " 5.00 P. M. " " " " " " 6.15 P. M. " " " " " "	WEEK JANUARY WEEK

Bros; G W Gibbs & Co; M B
A Wagner; J W Tollman;
Kingham, Hecht & Co; F A

Well & Michels; G W Gibbs	3.00 p.m. Tammes, Chaffers
Darby & Immel; J Stencil;	3.45 p.m. Tammes and Way
Hard; Thomas & Kahn; Has-	4.15 p.m. " "
Lewis & Wells; Fargo & Co;	
Johnson & Co; J Leist; J	
Wells & Co; H. Hillen & Co; H. Wilson	
Lewis Packing Co; Pacific W	
Jewlett; Dalrymple's Union;	
Bowen & C; D Friedman;	
Johnson Bros & Co; M A Gunst	
Erwood; J C Johnson & Co;	

\$Except Tuesdays and Thursdays
 * Wednesdays at 1.15 p.m.
SUNDAY
 8.00 a.m. Ross Valley and San
 8.00 a.m. Mill Val. and Ross Val.
 10.00 a.m. " "
 11.30 a.m. " "

..... Ross Valley, San Ra
3.00P.M. Mill Val., Ross Val

ICE FURNITURE
NO FIXTURES.
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36 Post St., cor. Stockton

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY
DEPARTERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
(PACIFIC)
Trains leave and arrive
SAN FRANCISCO
LEAVE — FROM ARRIVE —
*6:30a. San Leandro, Hayward, Fremont, Stockton, Colusa, Lathrop, Ogden
7:00a. Port Costa and Bolinas
7:30a. Peters and Milbra
7:30a. San Leandro, Hayward, Fremont, Stockton, Colusa, Lathrop, Ogden
8:00a.m. Point Reyes and W.

June 4, 9, 19, 24.
a and Puget Sound ports,
30 and every fifth day

... Bay, steamer Pomona.
 ... Angeles and all way ports,
 ... 27, and every fourth day
 ... going only to Port Harford,
 ... Los Angeles, Redondo (Los
 ... April 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25,
 ... at San Francisco at 10 A. M.
 ... 10 A. M., 25th of each
 ... nette Valley.
 ... Hotel, & New Montgomery
 ... & Co., General Agents,
 ... Market St., San Francisco.

**TO PORTLAND
 AND ASTORIA.**

PART FROM SPEAR-

A. M. every five days, con-
 taining direct rail lines to all
 points at HUNTINGTON and IDAHO.
 Is March 30, April 9, 19, 29,
 1, 11, 21, 31.
 All other trains will be REDUCED TO
 ONE CABIN.
 FEEERAGE.
 All other information apply
 to
 FRED F. CONNOR,
 Gen'l Agent,
 21 Montgomery st.

4:30P Niles, San Jose
 5:00P San Leandro
 5:00P Los Angeles
 5:00P Modesto
 5:00P Santa Fe Route,
 5:30P European (via
 5:30P Stocton)
 6:00P Hayward, Niles
 6:00P Vallejo
 6:00P Oregon Express
 6:00P Stocton
 6:00P Reading, Portland
 7:00P San Leandro, Hayward
 7:15P San Leandro
 7:30P Santa Cruz Divi-

SALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

[illegible]

Grove
*3:30p San Jose and Prince
*4:25p Palo Alto and Wa

STAR LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers
BETWEEN
Newtown & Liverpool,
EVERY WEEK.

WARD, ACORD & CO.
Agents.
\$35. Mastic and Teutonic.
Tickets from England, Ire-
land, Norway and Denmark
also at low rates. Tickets,
in plans may be procured
at Pacific Mail Dock, or at the
Compass Bldg. Market st.
G. W. FLETCHER,
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THE PACIFIC COAST

CREEK ROUTE.
From SAN FRANCISCO—Foot of
\$7.50 8:00 9:00
\$12.50 11:00 2:00
\$6.00 P.M.
From OAKLAND—Foot of Bridge
\$9.00 9:00 10:00
\$12.50 8:00 3:50

A for Morning.
Sundays excepted.
S Thursdays only.
t) Monday, Thursday and

ATLANTIC AND P.

West Indies and
en route at Cerbourg
to land passengers.
ing, in connection with the
used for freight and treas-
England and Germany.
San Francisco to Plymouth,
en route at Cerbourg, and
other particulars apply to
BROTT & CO., Agents,
308 California st.

SANTA FE
TRAINS LEAVE AN
Francisco (Market-st. l.)

LEAVE } MARCH 11
DAILY. }

5:00 p. Fast Express via
5:00 a. Atlantic Express
Ticket Office—550 Mar-
ting, S. F. Ass't. Ge

VOTED AGAINST DAGGETT.

The Mint Superintendent Retaliates Against Senators.

BIGGY AND GESFORD SPEAK.

The Former Loses the Mint Washing and the Latter's Sister Removed.

Mint Superintendent John Daggett has declared war on the Democratic members of the State Legislature who voted against him for the United States Senate. From his political headquarters in the Mint he has sent forth an ultimatum to his political opponents; first, by refusing to allow the United States Laundry, with which State Senator Biggy is connected, to wash any more dirty linen for the establishment over which he presides, and, secondly, by discharging a sister of Senator Gesford from the service.

Miss Gesford told the reason of her discharge and was told that it was "political." Senator Biggy did not ask Mr. Daggett why he took the washing away from his laundry, thereby reducing the income of the concern \$60 a month, as he thinks that he washed Mr. Daggett's linen much cleaner than he can do it himself, but he accepts the reasons which the Democrats who are opposed to the superintendent are giving and says it is "political."

"It seems rather strange," said Senator Biggy, "that a man should be punished for doing his duty to the public and to his party. I went to Sacramento pledged to no man, and when the question of voting for a United States Senator came up I voted against Mr. Daggett because I was not going to let him be removed at the end of the month. He received his appointment through the influence of the Senator and is employed in the Adjutant's department."

The Senator's brother, P. J. Biggy, is still employed in the Mint, though it is expected that he will be removed at the end of the month. He received his appointment through the influence of the Senator and is employed in the Adjutant's department. Senator Fay, who voted against Daggett, also has a brother in the Mint. He said that he had heard rumors to the effect that persons had been discharged from the Mint for political reasons, but his side of the house had not been affected as yet. He did not care to discuss the subject until he had learned more about it.

"I am not hunting a political fight with Mr. Daggett," said Senator Fay, "and don't think that he wants one with me. I think John Daggett is such a fool as to antagonize the party. Why did I vote against him? Simply because I regarded Judge Maguire as the logical candidate of the party because of his stand on the railroad question, and because I thought it would strengthen him in his fight against the funding bill if he were declared the choice of his party for the Senate, and cast my vote accordingly. If Mr. Daggett is looking for fight let him have it. I am on a self hunt for peace."

Sensor Gesford of Napa, who is in the city, said: "I asked for a place in the United States Mint and Mr. Daggett was kind enough to say that I should have one. So my sister was appointed about a year ago. I made no promises to Mr. Daggett for the consideration—in fact, I would not barter away my vote under any circumstances. I voted against him for United States Senator, and if he has seen fit to retaliate against me for doing so by removing my sister there is nothing to do but to accept the situation."

Max Popper, who, as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, at the time protested against the appointment of Daggett to the superintendency of the Mint, said: "I was opposed to the party taking up Daggett as its choice for the United States Senate after having read him out of the party, as was the case at the Stockton convention in 1884. He is a railroad lobbyist. He has been so tainted with the railroad brush that it will always stick to him. Why, he got his appointment to the Mint through the influence of the late Senator Stanford. When I went on to Washington after the late campaign I called on the President and was received with great courtesy, the way in which Mr. Cleveland receives everybody. Well, I told him of Mr. Daggett's unsavory record as a Democrat, and he expressed great surprise. 'Why didn't you let me know?' he said. 'I explained that as chairman of the State Central Committee, though we had given him eight electoral votes out of nine and had some rights from party standpoint, I had made myself subservient to our delegation, and that Mr. White, our Senator, had protested against Daggett's appointment, but that he had taken no notice of it. Mr. Cleveland seemed much annoyed, but declared that he had never received Senator White's protest, and the next day sent for the Senator and asked him about it. Anyway, I had the satisfaction of rubbing it in to the President, and it nettled him. I told him that Daggett had never come near committee headquarters during the campaign, nor did he contribute one cent toward its expenses, and rather sneered at the idea of our carrying the campaign.'"

After the campaign Daggett, who had done nothing for the success of the party, wanted all the patronage and got the only Federal office in the State not subject to civil service. John Daggett is such a fool as to antagonize the party. Why did I vote against him? Simply because I regarded Judge Maguire as the logical candidate of the party because of his stand on the railroad question, and because I thought it would strengthen him in his fight against the funding bill if he were declared the choice of his party for the Senate, and cast my vote accordingly. If Mr. Daggett is looking for fight let him have it. I am on a self hunt for peace."

SHOOTING OF W. P. BLAKE

Harry Hart and J. F. Patterson Are Charged With the Crime.

Both Are Ex-Convicts and the Police Are Satisfied of Their Guilt.

The suspicion that Harry Hart, alias George Clark, and J. F. Patterson, alias Sullivan, were implicated in the shooting of Walter Blake of the Stockton Independent on the night of Sunday, March 24, in the rear of the Palace Hotel, has developed into a certainty.

Detective Byram and Policeman Ryan, who have been steadily working on the case, charged the two men with the crime yesterday. They were booked at the City Prison on the charges of assault to murder and attempt at robbery.

Hart and Patterson are the two men who were discovered robbing a room in the lodging-house, 156 Third street, of Jean Carreau in the proprietor. Hart fired at Carreau, the bullet striking him on the forehead, but fortunately only inflicting a flesh wound. They were chased

and captured by Detective Byram and a citizen on Fourth and Natoma streets.

Hark answered the description of the man who shot Blake, and since then the two officers have been devoting their energies to fix the crime upon him. They have succeeded in obtaining reliable information that Hark held up Blake and fired the shot at him. He and Patterson have been working together since February in this city and Oakland. Patterson roomed at 548 Howard street, and there he and Hark had a quarrel. Patterson upbraided Hark for shooting Blake, and said he should have run away. Hark replied that he would not allow any man to lift him over the head with a cane, and Blake, being a man of the world, should have known that it was better for him to throw up his hands when told to do so.

"Lieutenant" Frank Harden, who was arrested Thursday has been associating with Patterson and Hark and is being held by the police as a witness.

Hark, under the name of George Clark, and a companion named Williams served a term in San Quentin for burglary and were released February 19. Sullivan has also served a term for burglary.

Word was sent to Mr. Blake yesterday of Hark's identification, and requesting to know if he could be here on Monday to testify. A reply was received that he was still confined to bed and it would be several days yet before he would be able to travel.

DISSATISFIED STOCKHOLDERS.

Another Suit Against the San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad Directors.

Suit was filed yesterday by James A.



HENRY DURANT, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY. [By courtesy of Frank Dukemith.]

Waymire, Robert L. Thornton, John B. Moorehead, J. Douglas Saunders, John O'Byrne, A. C. Spencer and H. C. Peterson, stockholders in the San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad Company, against the San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad Company, the Sunset Construction Company, Charles C. Butler, C. A. Spreckels, John A. Buck, Nicholas Ohlandt, Charles A. Buck, John Ohlandt and the California Title Insurance and Trust Company.

The complaint is very voluminous and is simply an endeavor on the part of the stockholders named to upset the foreclosure proceedings in the tangled condition of the railroad's affairs. They pray that the directors of the company and the California Trust and Title Insurance Company be restrained from selling out the railway and franchise; that Director Butler be restrained from hypothecating 400 bonds, Spreckels 100 bonds, Ohlandt and

earlier educators of California, and the first president of the university, is accorded the honor of locating the town of Berkeley, though Frederick Billings is the man who suggested the name. Berkeley, fountain of education, learning and refinement, will stand as a perpetual monument to the name of that noted Irish divine, whose "westward the course of empire takes its way" suggested the name.

One morning in the spring of 1850 Professor Durant, who had long been seeking a site suitable for a great seat of learning, came upon what is now the town of Berkeley. Below him lay the great bay of San Francisco, over whose waters the commerce of nations was to pass, while in the distance mountains covered with rich foliage and furrowed by the decay of ages made a magnificent background. "I have found it," he exclaimed, though it was not



J. B. Reinstein. C. J. Wetmore. J. H. Budd. F. P. Woodward. F. Rhoda. N. Newman. G. C. Edwards. L. L. Hawkins. G. J. Ainsworth. E. Scott. Frank Otis. J. M. Bolton.

FIRST GRADUATING CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. [By courtesy of Frank Dukemith.]

Buck 250 bonds; that it be decided that the California Title Insurance and Trust Company has no right to foreclose on the ground that such procedure is premature; that the S. S. Company be restrained from hypothecating bonds; that it be held that Butler and Spreckels have no right to the doing of the directors and have been inimical to the interests of plaintiffs. The actual amount of damage done is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Shall Women Ride Astride?

In this age of advance, when women do not admit any inferiority to man, should an old and unnatural custom prevail? Those sticklers for a far-fetched modesty would deny her the right to ride horseback as nature intended and she should be dominated by obsolete ideas which do not do honor to their mental equipment. The inauguration of such a custom, as far as the English women were concerned, was founded upon a false idea of the existing condition of a Queen. From that time the custom grew, and was adopted by all civilized people. The position of a woman riding sideways cannot be otherwise than most uncomfortable and unpleasant. It is not only this, but it is absolutely dangerous. Horseback-riding should be a pleasant and healthful exercise. All elements of discomfort and ungracefulness should be avoided. This cannot be done so long as a senseless custom holds its sway.—Washington News.

The stars and stripes have been carried farthest north by Lieutenant J. B. Lockwood, between May 13 and 15, 1882, to latitude 83 degrees 24 minutes north, longitude 46 degrees 46 minutes west, and farthest south by the pilot schooner Flying Fish of New York under Lieutenant W. L. Walker, who reached on March 24, 1839, latitude 70 degrees 14 minutes south, longitude 100 degrees west.

The feeding expenses of the animals in the London Zoo are \$500 weekly.

HOW IT WAS FOUNDED.

History of the University of California to Be Issued.

OUT OF POVERTY TO EASE.

Humble Beginning of the State's Great Educational Institution.

Anything connected with the University of California possesses a peculiar charm and interest to every pioneer, and to those who in more recent years have cast their eyes in this land of sunshine, fruit and flowers.

"The History of the University of California" is the title of a book that will make its appearance in a few days. The work is edited by William Carey Jones, professor of jurisprudence, and published by Frank H. Dukemith.

To Professor Henry Durant, one of the



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earlier educators of California, and the first president of the university, is accorded the honor of locating the town of Berkeley, though Frederick Billings is the man who suggested the name. Berkeley, fountain of education, learning and refinement, will stand as a perpetual monument to the name of that noted Irish divine, whose "westward the course of empire takes its way" suggested the name.

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question on the books of the Hawaiian



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company. Incidentally he referred to the "irreparable" injury such transfer would do his client.

Judge Sanderson suggested that the case had no become plain in his mind. The chief point about which he required light was on the alleged parole agreement.

"It looks to me," said the court, "that this agreement, if it existed at all, was a much for one side as for the other. It seems to me now that John D. and A. B. Spreckels as attorneys in fact for their father had clearly stated 'we will not sign any agreement not to transfer this stock, but what we will do is to agree not to transfer it unless necessary for our interests.' Then it looks to me as if Claus Spreckels were practically a defendant in this action and says: 'I found it necessary to transfer this stock and in accordance with the provisional agreement made by my attorneys in fact I will make such transfer.' The preliminary injunction was granted on the presumption of an agreement not to transfer, and to my mind it has been shown that any such agreement was conditional."

Mr. Cole—I should like to have Russell J. Wilson here to testify as to that parole agreement.

The Court—Well, he does not seem in a hurry to appear, does he? But I am willing to give you until Monday morning to produce him. However, I may add that I consider the evidence on the important point of this parole agreement to be extraordinarily harmonious in favor of its being conditional.

Mr. Cole—I have heard that it is said I am here taking against time. But I deny that. I am here to argue the case on the law and the facts before your Honor. The case then went over until to-morrow morning.

world. Being an even dozen in number, they were called by their fellow-students the "twelve apostles." They are all living except J. M. Bolton, who died shortly after leaving college. Many of these men have gained both fame and riches, and all are more or less identified with the social and business interests of California.

TALKING THE BOULEVARD.

Something About the Alameda de las Pulgas Survey Through San Mateo County.

The proposed boulevard from San Francisco to San Jose is exciting great interest among the dwellers and land-owners between the two points. A citizen of San Mateo County, speaking of it yesterday, said:

"The Alameda de las Pulgas survey has been mentioned. It runs through a beautiful part of the county, over the low foothills, back of Belmont nearly in a straight line to the vicinity of the Stanford University. The elevation is so slight there will be no expensive grading. Crossing the railroad tracks and following the coast line, it occurs several times between San Mateo and Palo Alto on the county road.

"It will be nearer the west side of the county, thereby causing less opposition, as mentioned in some of the articles to voting for the issue of bonds by property-owners in the hills and further west. It can be reached easily by a good many wealthy people having country residences in the hills near the Woodside road, among whom might be mentioned the Prestons, Joseffs, Joneses, Talbots, Hoopers, Hallidies, Jacksons and others, all of whom own fine teams and will cheerfully pay their quota of the tax. It will be a slightly and beautiful route, the cozy station of San Carlos, the town of Redwood and many handsome residences in the valley will be in full view, the waters of the bay adjacent and the beautiful Alameda hills beyond tinted with sunlight and shadows, and Mount Diablo rising boldly behind them, seemingly not so far away. This would make a grand drive through San Mateo County. The matter can be taken up by Santa Clara County, with all its possibilities for a fine selected route on to San Jose, and capable of making one of the grandest drives on the continent."

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